REGISTERED No. I—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,690.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1876.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second do.		2 8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s.s. MADRAS, 742 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander J. JAMES, on SATURDAY, the 16th December 1876, at 4 P.M., calling at Ruttnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppy, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Callingapatam (Gopalore, False Point, and at any other place when inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the s.s. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander T. P. NAILER, on FRIDAY, the 15th December 1876, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, LINGA, BUNDERABBAN, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAN, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the present season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

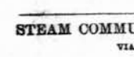
The s.s. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. P. NAILER, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 15th December 1876, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. VINGORLA, 577 Tons, 150 H. P., Commander N. R. EAVES, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 18th December 1876, at 2 P.M. calling at Verawul, Fore Bunder, Mangrole and Catch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, *of each month*, on the 1st

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Including Wines.

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

SUMATRA to sail on MONDAY, 1st January 1877.
ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 15th January 1877.
BATAVIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st February 1877.
AUSTRALIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st March 1877.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st April 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 19th October 1876.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamer CALIPSO, 2,000 Tons, and 200 H.P., will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 21st December.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	Cabin.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 180
To Port Said	„ 280	„ 121
To Suez	„ 280	„ 122
To Aden	„ 170	„ 66

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company intend to despatch Steamers from Bombay to Trieste on the following dates :—

A Steamer on the 16th January 1877.
Do. do. 5th February 1877.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to THE AGENCY OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

JOSEPH JANNI, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 30th November 1876.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship CHILE, arrived from LONDON, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to take DELIVERY, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the consignees.

DELIVERY ORDERS, accompanied by BILLS of LADING, to be first submitted for our inspection and countersignature.

NO CLAIM of any kind will be paid after the departure of the vessel unless it be previously passed by the Undersigned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 11th December 1876.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HALL LINE
S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,
CAPTAIN THOS. COLLINS.

THE above Steamer will sail again for LIVERPOOL on the 26th instant.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

FOR SALE.

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette*.

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING. ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seal, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Dec. 1876.
MIRZAPORE	3763	600	...A. Parish	18th—Southampton.
VENETIA	3726	460	...G.J. Babot	23th—Suez, &c.
				Jan. 1877.
SIAM	3009	500	...N.W.Haselwood,	1st—Southampton.
AVOCA	1482	250	...R. G. Stead	8th—Suez, &c.
GWALIOR	2725	450	...J. C. Babot	15th—Southampton.
MALWA	2933	450	...F. S. Tomlin	22nd—Suez, &c.
THIBET	2923	400	...N. Stewart	29th—Southampton.
				Feb. 1877.
NIZAM	2725	450	...A. R. Barlow	5th—Suez, &c.
SURAT	3141	533	...G. C. Burns	12th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd December 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 26th Dec. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. LOMBARDY, (2,725 Tons and 450 H. P.), Captain W. B. HALL, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on SATURDAY, the 23rd December 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 12th Dec. 1876. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL :—

Vessels.	Commanders.	Tons.	H.P.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
					1877.
EUROPA	Jas. Harris	2277	424	18th Nov.	3rd Jan.
INDIA	Geo. Read	2289	500	23rd Dec.	7th Feb.
MACEDONIA	Jas. Laird	2272	486	6th Jan.	21st Feb.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation, fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS ..... Rs. 500

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

N.B.—If sufficient inducement offers the Steamers of this Line will make Naples a regular port of call.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

The following fine powerful Steamers will sail from Bombay as under :—

	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
S.S. CITY OF BALTIMORE	——	23rd December.
" CHILDWALL HALL	23th Nov.	10th January.
" TRENTHAM HALL	16th Dec.	24th January.
" BRANKSOME HALL	13th Jan.	28th February.

THESE Steamers have been especially built for the Bombay Trade, and have already become known for their speed. The Saloon and Cabins are handsomely got up, and a Surgeon and Stewardess are carried by all the Steamers of the Line.

FARES FROM BOMBAY.

	First Class.
TO LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500

For Rates of Passage Money and for any further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

N. B.—These steamers invariably sail punctually.

Bombay, 30th September 1876.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
ANCHOR LINE.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL
VIA
NAPLES.

THE (S. S.) INDIA, Captain GEO. READ, sailing on the 7th February, and all the following steamers of this Line will call at Naples, till further notice.

FARES, BOMBAY TO NAPLES.

First Class....Rs. 400.

Passengers' heavy baggage will be taken on to Liverpool without any Extra Charge and will, if required, be forwarded thence to any part of the United Kingdom or America by the Agents at Liverpool.

For Passage, Freight or any other particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th November 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, 14TH DEC., 1876.
SUCCESS ! SUCCESS ! !
OF
WILLARD AND HUDSON'S WANDERINGS.
DELIGHTED AUDIENCES.
TUMULTUOUS APPLAUSE
NIGHTLY BESTOWED
ON
WILLARD,
THE CHARACTER ARTISTE.
MISS WYNN,
THE DASHING SERIO.
HUDSON.
THE FUNNY NIGGER.
MDLLE. TERLECKI,
THE ACCOMPLISHED PIANISTE,
AND
VOLTAIRE,
THE VENTRILOQUIST.

CARDS OF ENTREE.

Dress Circle ..... Rs. 4 | Stalls ..... Rs. 3
Gallery ..... 2 | Pit 1

Doors open at 8-30 ; Performance to commence at 9.

Seats may be reserved and Plan of Theatre seen at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Family Tickets to admit Three persons to Dress Circle, Rs. 10, only to be had at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Giroffe Giroffa Music can be had at Messrs. ROSE & Co., Bombay.

CLIFFORD WILLARD,
Business Manager.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, THE 14TH, AND SATURDAY, THE 16TH DEC.

DR. LYNN

Will appear in his

AMUSING AND CHARMING WONDERS.

First Class, Rs. 3 ; Second Class, Rs. 2 ; Third Class, Rs. 1.

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Doors open at 8-30 ; Performance commences at 9.

SPECIAL GRAND PERFORMANCE

ON SATURDAY, DEC. 16TH, AT 3 O'CLOCK.
[Children to all parts of the House [at HALF PRICE.]

FRED. W. HARRISON,
Agent and Business Manager.

GLEANINGS FROM THE LONDON PRESS ON DR. LYNN'S PERFORMANCE AT THE EGYPTIAN HALL.

The most wonderful and amusing performance that ever composed an Evening's Entertainment.—*Times*, May 20th.

DR. LYNN's position is one of peculiar and exceptional eminence. The dexterity of his fingers and his tongue are equally wonderful ; his programme is constantly replenished with new and startling effects, and at the close of every session he leaves people enquiring with curiosity, "What he will do next ?"—*Times*, June 10th.

The mirth and laughter have never before been linked together in such happy combination, and DR. LYNN's Entertainment throughout has never been paralleled.—*Daily Telegraph*, June 7th.

Nothing has been seen in London that will bear the least comparison with DR. LYNN's performance. A man of refinement who can address an audience in ten different languages, and he can do anything in reason, or out of all reason, that is asked of him.—*Standard*, June 13th.

DR. LYNN does not bring darkness to aid his illusions, his wonders are performed in a brilliantly lighted saloon, and he is e-mirrored from all points of the compass. The Entertainment admits of no competition.—*News*, July 19th.

DR. LYNN is a brilliant wit. Compelling the most circumspect of his hearers to indulge in frequent and unrestrained roars of laughter by the comical humour of the Mystic World, around which other bodies revolve with reflected light.—*Morning Post*, July 17th.

The most charming and instructive Entertainment ever presented to a London audience.—*Christian World*.

DR. LYNN'S Entertainment is the greatest success ever achieved in London. His name, and "How its done," have become household words in every part of the civilized world.—*News of the World*.

DR. LYNN (says the *Lancet*) has made prestidigitation one of the fine arts.

No illusions ever equalled those presented by DR. LYNN. Greater wonders than the Spiritualists and those who imitate them, do in the dark, DR. LYNN accomplishes in the full glare of gas-light and without the aid of the Mysterious Cabinet.—*Church Herald*.

It is impossible to withhold the homage of admiration from DR. LYNN's achievements. The Polyglot Professor is indeed a thaumaturgist of the severest school.—*Daily Telegraph*, June 6th.

For Sale at this Office.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"
SHEET ALMANACK for 1877.
PRICE TWO ANNAS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 877 OF 1870.

METHIBAI, widow and others ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
LIMJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE, one of the Executors of the Last Will and Testament of PESTONJEE FRAMJEE, deceased, and others...Defendants.

Notice is hereby given, that the hereditaments and premises at Mazagon, which were advertised for sale before the Commissioner on Wednesday, the Fifteenth November, instant, will be again put up for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION before the Acting Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court House, on THURSDAY, the Twenty-first day of December next, at three P.M.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply at the Office of the Acting Commissioner and at the Office of Messrs. CRAWFORD and BOEVEY, Solicitors for the Plaintiffs, except the Plaintiffs Jerbai and her husband, Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee.—Dated this 30th day of November 1876.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

HIGH COURT.—APPEAL No. 283.

SUIT No. 86 OF 1874.

SARASWATIBAI, widow of WASANTRAO BHAWOO, late of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, residing in a house in Funneswady Street, in Bombay aforesaid..... Plaintiff,
vs.
CRUSTNARAO BHAWOO, Hindoo inhabitant, residing in a house in New Lane Street, in Bombay; SAKRIBAI, wife of VINAYEKRAO HURRICHUND, Hindoo inhabitant, residing in a house in Lowarchawl Street, in Bombay; and PUTLABAI, Hindoo inhabitant, an infant, residing in the aforesaid house in Funneswady Street, by her Guardian VISHWASHWER RAMCHUNDRA ..... Defendants
CRUSTNARAO BHAWOO..... Appellant.
and
SARASWATIBAI, SAKRIBAI and PUTLABAI....Respondents.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified that on MONDAY, the 15th day of January 1877, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon (under and by virtue of a Warrant for sale of Immoveable Property issued on the 21st day of November 1876 in the above suit) will be put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises, the undermentioned IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY of the above-named Defendant and Appellant, Crustnarao Bhawoo.

Whereas by a Decree made in the above suit on the 11th day of December 1875, it was ordered, amongst other things, that the Defendant, Crustnarao Bhawoo, should pay to the Plaintiff, Saraswatibai, the sum of Rupees Three Thousand and Fifty-one and Annas Four, being two-thirds of her costs of this suit up to and inclusive of the hearing. And whereas by a Prohibitory Order, dated the 26th day of July 1875, and issued in pursuance of the Order of the Honourable Mr. Justice BAYLEY, dated the 23rd day of July 1875, the following lands and premises were (*inter alia*) attached, namely :—

LOT No. 1.

An undivided moiety of and in all that Furzendaree land, with the range of buildings consisting of eight compartments thereon, situate on the East side of the Girgaum Road, assessed under Number fifty hundred and ninety six, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, and bounded as follows :—on the East by a certain family dwelling house of Bhawoo and Moroba Ruknajee, on the West by the Girgaum Road, on the North by the New Lane Street, and on the South by the house of Sucooram Foy, and measuring seventy-three feet in length and about thirty feet in breadth, and formerly and now occupied by the widow of Pillajee Juggonnathjee and other tenants, towards the satisfaction of the said Decree and also the costs of and incidental to the Order, Warrant, and Sale.

The sale will extend only to the Right, Title and Interest of the Defendant and Appellant, Crustnarao Bhawoo, in the above specified property.

25 per cent. deposit money to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

THOMAS PLANEY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 13th December 1876.

MR. SHAMRAO PANDOORUNG.
Attorney for the Plaintiff and Respondent.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.—

HIGH COURT.—APPEAL No. 286.

SUIT No. 86 of 1874.

SARASWATIBAI, widow of WASANTRAO BHAWOO, late of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, residing in a house in Funneswady Street, in Bombay aforesaid..... Plaintiff.
vs.
CRUSTNARAO BHAWOO, Hindoo inhabitant, residing in a house in New Lane Street, in Bombay; SAKRIBAI, wife of VINAYEKRAO HURRICHUND, Hindoo inhabitant, residing in a house in Lowarchawl Street, in Bombay; and PUTLABAI, Hindoo inhabitant, an infant, residing in the aforesaid house in Funneswady Street, by her Guardian Vishwashwer Ramchundra..... Defendants.
CRUSTNARAO BHAWOO..... Appellant.
and
SARASWATIBAI, SAKRIBAI and PUTLABAI... Respondents.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified that on TUESDAY, the 16th day of January 1877 at 4 o'clock in the Afternoon (under and by virtue of a Warrant for sale of Immoveable Property issued on the 1st day of November 1876 in the above suit) will be put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises, the undermentioned IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY of the above-named Defendant and Appellant, Crustnarao Bhawoo.

Whereas by a Decree made in the above suit on the 11th day of December 1875, it was ordered, amongst other things, that the Defendant, Crustnarao Bhawoo, should pay to the Plaintiff, Saraswatibai, the sum of Rupees Three Thousand and Fifty-one and Annas Four, being two-thirds of her costs of this suit up to and inclusive of the hearing. And whereas by a Prohibitory Order, dated the 26th day of July 1875, and issued in pursuance of the Order of the Honourable Mr. Justice BAYLEY, dated the 23rd day of July 1875, the following lands and premises were (*inter alia*) attached, namely :—

LOT No. 2.

An undivided moiety of and in a certain, part of two wheels called Panthew, situate on the West side of Mahim Road, in the sub-district of Mendvie, assessed under No. 941, and Collector's Number 149, containing four hundred and fifty feet or thereabouts in length and two hundred and sixty-six feet or thereabouts in breadth, and bounded on the East by a public road, on the West by the property of Nicluw Pacholee, on the North by a public road, and on the South by the property of Trimbuk Raghoonath, and formerly and now in the occupation of Bhikoo Luxuman Wadvul, towards the satisfaction of the said Decree and also the costs of and incidental to the Order, Warrant and Sale.

The sale will extend only to the Right, Title and Interest of the Defendant and Appellant, Crustnarao Bhawoo, in the above specified property.

25 per cent deposit money to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

THOMAS BLANEY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 13th December 1876.

MR. SHAMRAO PANDOORUNG,
Attorney for the Plaintiff and Respondent.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

HIGH COURT—APPEAL No. 286.

SUIT No. 86 of 1874.

SARASWATIBAI, widow of WASANTRAO BHAWOO, late of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, residing in a house in Funneswady Street, in Bombay aforesaid..... Plaintiff.
vs.
CRUSTNARAO BHAWOO, Hindoo inhabitant, residing in a house in New Lane Street, in Bombay; SAKRIBAI, wife of VINAYEKRAO HURRICHUND, Hindoo inhabitant, residing in a house in Lowarchawl Street, in Bombay; and PUTLABAI, Hindoo inhabitant, an infant, residing in the aforesaid house in Funneswady Street, by her Guardian VISHWASHWER RAMCHUNDRA..... Defendants.
CRUSTNARAO BHAWOO..... Appellant.
and
SARASWATIBAI, SAKRIBAI and PUTLABAI... Respondents.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified that on THURSDAY, the 18th day of January 1877, at 4 o'clock in the Afternoon (under and by virtue of a Warrant for sale of Immoveable Property issued on the 1st day of November 1876 in the above suit) will be put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises, the undermentioned IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY of the above-named Defendant and Appellant, Crustnarao Bhawoo.

Whereas by a Decree made in the above suit on the 11th day of December 1875, it was ordered, amongst other things, that the Defendant, Crustnarao Bhawoo, should pay to the Plaintiff, Saraswatibai, the sum of Rupees Three Thousand and Fifty-one and Annas Four, being two-thirds of her costs of this suit up to and inclusive of the hearing. And whereas by a Prohibitory Order, dated the 26th day of July 1875, and issued in pursuance of the Order of the Honourable Mr. Justice BAYLEY, dated the 23rd day of July 1875, the following lands and premises were (*inter alia*) attached, namely :—

LOT No. 3.

All that undivided one-fourth part or share of and in a certain piece of land with the family dwelling house and two stables, bearing assessment Number ten, standing thereon, situate in New Lane Street fronting same, on the South side thereof, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwer, containing fifty-nine feet or thereabouts in length and eighty-eight feet or thereabouts in breath, formerly and now in the occupation of Bapoojee Morojee and Ramrao Bhugwantrao and other tenants, and bounde on the East by the house of the heirs of Wassonderee Keswerjee, on the West by the house of Rukmajee Bajl, on the North by Loharchawl Street, and on the South partly by the house of Buchoba Bhajeeand partly by the house of Sucooram Foy, towards the satisfaction of the said Decree and also the costs of and incidental to the Order, Warrant and Sale.

The sale will extend only to the Right, Title and Interest of the Defendant and Appellant, Crustnarao Bhawoo, in the above specified property.

25 per cent deposit money to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

THOMAS BLANEY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 13th December 1876.

MR. SHAMRAO PANDOORUNG,
Attorney for the Plaintiff and Respondent.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.—

HIGH COURT.—APPEAL No. 286.

SUIT No. 86 of 1874.

SARASWATIBAI, widow of WASANTRAO BHAWOO, late of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, residing in a house in Funneswady Street, in Bombay; Sakribai, wife of Vinayekrao Harrichund, Hindoo inhabitant, residing in a house in Lowarchawl Street, in Bombay; and PUTLABAI, Hindoo inhabitant, an infant residing in the aforesaid house in Funneswady Street, by her Guardian VISHWASHWER RAMCHUNDRA..... Defendants.
CRUSTNARAO BHAWOO..... Appellant.
and
SARASWATIBAI, SAKRIBAI and PUTLABAI... Respondents.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified that on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of January 1877, at 4 o'clock in the Afternoon (under and by virtue of a Warrant for sale of Immoveable Property, issued on the 1st day of November 1876 in the above suit) will be put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises the undermentioned IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY of the above-named Defendant and Appellant, Crustnarao Bhawoo.

Whereas by a Decree made in the above suit on the 11th day of December 1875, it was ordered amongst other things, that the Defendant, Crustnarao Bhawoo, should pay to the Plaintiff Saraswatibai the sum of Rupees Three Thousand and Fifty-one and Annas Four, being two-thirds of her costs of this suit up to and inclusive of the hearing. And whereas by a Prohibitory Order, dated the 26th day of July 1875, and issued in pursuance of the Order of the Honourable Mr. Justice BAYLEY, dated the 23rd day of July 1875, the following lands and premises were (*inter alia*) attached, namely :—

LOT No. 3.

An undivided moiety of and in a certain piece of hilly ground situate at Baboolnath, on the Walkeshwar Hill, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwer, containing one thousand five hundred and sixty-two square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the West by the property of Cowasjee Jehangierjee, on the East by the property of Cowasjee Jehangierjee, and on the South and North by Parsee charitable ground, and formerly and now occupied by Arjoon Sajun Kharwa, towards the satisfaction of the said Decree and also the costs of and incidental to the Order, Warrant and Sale.

The sale will extend only to the Right, Title and Interest of the Defendant and Appellant, Crustnarao Bhawoo, in the above specified property.

25 per cent deposit money to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

THOMAS BLANEY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 13th December 1876.

MR. SHAMRAO PANDOORUNG,
Attorney for the Plaintiff and Respondent.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

IMPORTERS OF TABLE PLATE AND CUTLERY, GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE, AND HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ESTABLISHED FOR HALF A CENTURY.

TABLE PLATE.

Fiddle Pattern. Cash. Rs.	Fiddle Pattern. Credit. Rs.		Beaded, Lily, or Thread Pattern. Cash. Rs.	Beaded, Lily, or Thread Pattern. Credit. Rs.
27 0	30 0	Table Forks or Spoons, full size ..... Per dozen	36 0	40 0
20 0	22 8	Dessert Forks do. do. ..... „	27 0	30 0
12 8	14 0	Tea Spoons do. do. ..... „	16 8	18 0
12 8	14 0	Egg or Salt Spoons, gilt bowls ..... „	18 0	20 0
1 2	1 4	Mustard Spoons do. ..... Each	1 8	1 12
0 14	1 0	Caddy Spoons ..... „	1 4	1 8
1 4	1 8	Sugar Spoons ..... „	1 8	1 12
2 4	2 8	Sugar Tongs ..... „	3 0	3 8
9 0	10 0	Ice Claws (Scissor shaped) ..... „	9 8	10 8
4 8	5 0	Ice Tongs ..... „	5 8	6 0
2 4	2 8	Butter Knives ..... „	3 0	3 8
2 4	2 8	Pickle or Oyster Forks ..... „	2 8	3 0
2 4	2 8	Toddy Ladles ..... „	3 0	3 8
2 4	2 8	Sauce do. ..... „	3 0	3 8
7 0	8 0	Soup do. ..... „	9 0	10 0
4 8	5 0	Gravy Spoons ..... „	5 8	6 0
3 0	3 8	Marrow do. ..... „	3 8	4 0
4 0	4 8	Chatni do. ..... „	4 8	5 0
5 0	5 8	Sardine Tongs ..... „	5 8	6 0
3 0	3 8	Knife Rests ..... Per pair	3 8	4 0
14 8	16 0	Fish Helpers ..... „	16 0	18 0
		Spring Slide Pickle Prongs, in Ivory handle ..... Each	6 0	6 8

TABLE CUTLERY.

	A Quality. Cash. Rs. a.	A Quality. Credit. Rs. a.	B Quality. Cash. Rs. a.	B Quality. Credit. Rs. a.	C Quality. Cash. Rs. a.	C Quality. Credit. Rs. a.
Table Knives, full size ..... Per doz.	30 0	34 0	25 0	28 0	20 0	22 8
Table Knives, second (dessert) size	25 0	28 0	20 0	22 8	17 0	19 0
Meat Carvers ..... Per pair	10 8	11 8	8 0	9 0	7 0	8 0
Game Carvers ..... „	10 8	11 8	8 0	9 0	7 0	8 0
Steel Sharpeners ..... Each	4 8	5 0	3 8	4 0	2 8	3 0
COMPLETE SETS, as above	80 8	90 0	64 8	72 8	53 8	60 8
Wheel Knife Sharpeners			5 0	5 8	4 0	4 8

NAPKIN RINGS.

OF FINEST AFRICAN IVORY, BEVELLED EDGES AND NUMBERED 1 TO 6.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Set of six, 1¼ by 1 inch	12 0	13 8
Set of six, 1½ by 1 inch	13 8	15 0
Set of six, 1¾ or 2 by 1¼ inch	16 0	18 0

☞ Priced Lists or information of the Company's extensive Stock of GLASS and CROCKERY WARE and HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES of every description can be had upon application.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BEFORE YOU MAKE ANY PURCHASE

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XMAS PRESENTS,

to find the best taste, novelty and description,

see at

MEIFFRE NEVEU & CO.'S,

6, HUMMUM STREET.

NEW STYLE OF PORTRAITURE.

SPLENDID, NEVER FADING, PERMANENT PHOTOGRAPHS.
NEWEST SYSTEM OF PORTRAITS, SOFT AND EXQUISITELY DELICATE.
MEZZO TINT. GLAZED PORTRAITS, PAINTINGS ALL SIZES.

THE Undersigned having received their NEW FIRST CLASS OPERATEURS from PARIS and ENGLAND are now prepared to take the above styles of Portraits and Bungalows at reasonable rates, and can promise Portraits, such as have never been taken in Bombay before. Paintings from miniature to Life Size. Cartes-de-Visite Portraits Rs. 15 per dozen. Studio open from 9 till 5.

PHOTOG

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 13TH DEC. 1876.

CONSOLS in London had declined yesterday from 95½ to 95⅝, but French Rentes were unchanged at 104½, and the general advices, so far as we can learn, are still pacific in tendency.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed very firm, sales 16,000 bales, Reuter's spot quotations showing an advance of ⅛d. in G. F. Westerns and G. F. Tinnevelly, and a decline of the same extent in Fair Cocanada, but Bombay descriptions are unaltered both on the spot and to arrive. The Manchester Piece Goods Market was very firm, and Reuter quotes an advance of ¼d. per lb. in Twist, 1½d. per piece in 7 lbs. 39 inch Grey Shirtings, 3d. in 8½lb, and ¾d. per piece in 3lbs. Madapollams. This improvement in Goods will unquestionably tend to strengthen Cotton, but, as we have pointed out latterly, the leading influences at the moment are the political situation on the Continent and the American crop advices.

The New York telegrams of Monday quote ready Mid. Uplands has having advanced from 12½ to 12¼ cents and March shipment from 12⅝ to 12 15 16 cents. per lbs. The Receipts at the ports show the following comparisons :—

	1876 This week.	Last week.	1875.	1874.
Two days' Receipts ...	42,000	44,000	49 000	41,000
Three days' „ ...	65,000	65,000	69,000	77,000
Total since 1st Sept ...	2,101,000	...	1,827,000	1,701,000

Coffee in London is very firm, and Good Ordinary Native has advanced 2s. per cwt. Cocoanut Oil and Seeds are unchanged.

Bar Silver is quoted by Reuter at 57½d. per oz, but private messages call it 58d, an advance of 1d. from the previous day. This now makes the metallic value of the rupee 1s. 10¼d., but as usual of late our rates on this side have already more than discounted the rise. We do not hear of anything to throw new light on the position beyond what we have already noticed. A general impression prevails that the price will go to 60d. per oz., and this fact alone will go a long way towards bringing it about. There must, however, be a limit to all movements of the kind, and at the rate which we are now going, that point cannot be very far off. It may require another penny, perhaps two pence per oz. to bring a check, but once the rise stops, the reaction will not be slow in following.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been excited and most irregular. In the morning the Banks named 1s. 10¾d. as the best buying rate for three months sight credits, but Calcutta advices being quieter than were expected, business was done later in the day at 1s. 10⅞d. For Bank Bills rates opened on the basis of 1s. 10¾d. for demand, but this was afterwards advanced to 1s. 10d. 5/16, and business has actually been done for delivery up to May next at 1s. 10¼d. The unusual difference named between buying and selling rates is due probably to an indisposition to do anything to-day, pending the result of the biddings for Council drafts which are expected to go very high, 1s. 10¼d being the favourite estimate. To-day's closing rates are :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 10d 5-16 per Rupee.	
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 10 ⅜d.	
Credits 3 „	1s. 10⅜ to ½d.	„
Documents, 3 „	1s. 10⅜.	„

On Calcutta we have not heard of any actual business, and we still quote 1/16 premium per demand, ⅛ per cent discount for 60 days' sight.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet and unchanged. A small business has been done at current rates, viz :—Fours, Rs. 98¼ ; Fours-and-a half, Rs. 98½ ; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 101¼.

The SHARE MARKET, although not particularly active, has been decidedly firmer to-day, and the fluctuations in prices have mostly been in favour of sellers. Bank of Bombays are a half per cent higher ; Agra and National Bank shares are Rs. 1 lower, owing to the advance in Exchange. Colaba Land Co.'s shares are Rs. 5 higher, as also are Port Cannings, but Freres have declined to the same extent. Spinning and Weaving Companies are firm with an upward tendency. Alexandra, Dhurrumsey, Fleming and Great Eastern have all advanced Rs. 10, and Colaba, Manockjee Petit, Morarjee and Oriental Rs. 5 per share.

COTTON has been rendered most irregular by the rapid rise in Exchange, and the delay in receiving Home telegrams ; the closing messages, as a rule, having only been delivered about 3 P.M. Nominally sellers are asking an advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy on yesterday's rates, but better could probably be done if there were buyers.

FREIGHTS are quiet. For Liverpool by steamer some small lots have been booked at £2 5, but £2 3-9 is the market rate for any quantity. By sail there is nothing doing for Liverpool as yet.

PIECE GOODS are firm with an average business doing at quite former rates, but the advance in Manchester is more than met by the difference in Exchange. Yarns are not so firm, as they were, especially loosal makes, the export demand being apparently satisfied for the time being.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS

Banks	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	5 p. ct	102 xd.
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 do.	720
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	670
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	640
Ch rtered Mercantile Bank of I. L. & China.	30,000	250	all	8 do.	300
Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	40,000	125	all	8 do.	559
Chartered Bank of India and China	40,000	200	all	5 do.	175
National Bank of India.	37,320	250	125	6 do.	103
Oriental Bank	60,000	250	all	10 do.	485 xd.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218 3 0	5 p. c.		270
Do. New £20 shares	..	£20	13 7 10	do.		25
Ditto	..	£20	6 5 7 3	do.		72
Ditto	..	£20	2 1 13 1	do.		32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,00	do.		1,169
Do. New Shares	..	£18	19 6 5 16	do.		235

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)	3,948	2,000	all	25	950
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	..	115
Mazagon Land Company	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	610
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	10 do.	230

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	75 p.s*	1,100
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	16 p.c.	1,100
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	100*	2,510
Ang.-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	80	..	75
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		100 p.s.	1,500
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	65 p.s.	1,185
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	..	280
Broach Mills	1,500	150	all	10 p.s*	135
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	100 p.s.	875
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,200	1,000	all	..	1,060
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	550
Dharumsey Spinning	2,000	2,000	all	..	1,115
Fleming S. and W. Co.	1,500	1,250	all	100 p.s.	1,295
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,209
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	120 p.s.	1,105
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..	900
Jeeyaj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	45 p.s*	1,100
Khandelah Spinning	750	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,110
K. Mincomjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	..	995
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	1,010
Maharie U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	75 p.s*	1,210
Manchester & Bombay. S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	30	..	27½
Mayfield S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	..	410
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	70 p.s*	1,230
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,365
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	500	..	..	350
National S. and W. Co. of India	996	1,000	all	..	975
Nerlad S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	..	925
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..	950
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	..	395
Oriental	1,000	625	all	80 p.s*	985
rince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	..	1,200
Rasoon S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	..	1,005
So.nderdas Spinning	650	1,000	all	50 p.s.	985
Do do. 2 Share.	800	1,000	250	125 p.s.	200
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	360
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	..	690

*Per Share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.s.	1,350
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	150 do	775
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	500
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60	725
Berar Company (New)	155	500	all	40 p.s.	395
Indian Press Co.	1,000	250	all	42 do	215
Broach Cotton Co.	400	400	all	10 do	75
Carwar Co.	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	600
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	all	170 do	600
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	500	1,000	all	120 do	150
East India Press Co.	352	1,000	all	180 do	700
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,350	225	1,000
French Press Co.	300	500	all	35 do	200
Imperial Press Co.	1,150	..	1,400	100 do	410
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	3,125	400	350	25 do	295
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	700
Sassoon's Press Co.	600	500	all	50 do	450
Scinde Press Co.	400	550	750	67½ do	410
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	165 do	975
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600 nl.
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	700

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	15 p. ct		1,940
Bombay Gas Company	1,000	50	all	4½ p. ct		62
Bombay Saw Mills Co.	60	1,000	all	80 p. s.		7.5
Lansing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	500	500	300	36 p. s.		215
Malabar Company, Ld	1,150	200	100	7½ p.		7.
Mechanics' Building Co.	1,000	500	all	8 p. c.		27
Tressher and Co.	1,200	500	all	8 p. ct		415
Vigias Patent Slip Co.	5,00.	250	all	6 p. ct		88

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. GOA, 1,231 tons, Captain J. Avery, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE BRIG M. T. V. AMMAY, 159 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cochin (December 2nd), with a general cargo.

THE SHIP ST. ENOCH, 1,833 tons, Captain W. R. Browne, will sail to-day for Hull, with a cargo of 42,181½ cwts. linseed, 200 cwts. bones, and 5000 cwts. myrabolams.

THE BARQUE CHARLES, 533 tons, Captain N. Low, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (August 18th), with a cargo of 759 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

INFORMATION has been received from the Ceylon Government that the *beacon* recently erected on the two-fathom patch, situated N. E. 1½ miles from the signal staff at the port of Batticaloa, has been washed away.

THE S. S. TRINACRIA, 1,342 tons, Captain R. Hutchison, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Surg. Major and Mrs. Ross and four children, Revd. Mr. T. R. Wade, Master Dixon, Col. and Mr. Marshall and two children, Mr. T. B. Thunder, Mr. A. D. Beyts, Mr. W. A. Mackenzie, Captain and Mrs. Cartwright, Mr. Meurhead, and fifteen deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S.S. RAJPOOTANA, 1,311 tons, Captain G. T. Lewis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mrs. Spencer, three children and four servants, Mr. and Mrs. Lagan, two children and three servants, Mr. Hebden and servant, Mr. Arnott and servant, Mrs. Lewis, two Misses Serris, Mr. Mevin, Mr. Heerjee, Mr. Goojee and forty-six deck passengers.

WE learn from the Calcutta papers that the British ship City of Manchester, on her way from Liverpoolto Calcutta, with a cargo of salt (2,150 tons), was driven ashore on the 14th November 1876, about one mile S. by E. ½ E. of Oyster Reef Lighthouse, by her chains parting and anchors dragging. Of a crew of 33 men, including the Master, Peter Holmes, 27 were lost, and 6 were picked up floating on life buoys and planks by the S.S. Aveyron and the Government boat Dolphin The vessel was classed A 1 at Liverpool, and was owned by Messrs. Henry Fernie and Sons.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
13	Rajpootana (s)	Lewis	Calcutta, Nov 18.
	Charles	Low	Liverpool, Aug 18.
	M. T. V. Ammay	Nacoda	Cochin, Dec 2.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
13	Guinevere	Nicholas	Calcutta.
	Trinacria(s)	Hutchison	Liverpool.
	Goa (s)	Avern	Calcutta.

The ship St Enoch, Browne, to Hull, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.		
8	Malda (s)	Lang ..... Bombay, Nov 28
	Lady Melville	Hansen ..... Cochin, Nov 8.
9	Sea Gull (s	Dowdy ..... Madras Dec 5.

Nov. DEPARTURES.

8	Atalanta (s)	.....	.....
	Fitzpatrick (s)	.....	.....
	Star of Denmark	.....	.....
	Rydalmere	.....	.....
9	Thessalus	.....	.....
	Lanarkshire	.....	.....

PASSENGERS.

PER LADY MELVILLE.—Mrs Hansen.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 13.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Glamargon s—1 cask paints of sorts, Dossabhoy Sullimanjee. City of Baltimore s—35 packages cheese and 47 packages hams, Cursetjee Muncherjee & Sons.

Clive s—100 boxes bar soap, Bhoymeya Ebrahim.

FROM LONDON.

Suez s—60 kegs iron nails, 2 packages hardware, 5 kegs iron horse shoe, Moosajee Essmajee.

City of Baltimore s—25 cases yellow metal sheets, Nurotum Tribhowan.

Eagle—100 drams linseed oil and 25 drams turpentine, Tyebally Chandbhoy.

FROM GLASGOW.

Macedonia s—10,100 fire bricks, Essoofally Sumsoodin.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Baltimore s—4,80 cwts linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co ; 35 bales wool, Dewjee Bhanjee ; 110 bales cotton, Vurdhman Tokersey.

FOR LONDON.

Mirzapore s—1 bale cotton, 93 bales wool, 35 bales hemp, 9 bales skins, 162 bales hides, 663 bales tobacco, 1,475 packages t-a, 57 bales hair, 76 bales silkwaste, 5 bales silk, 7 cases peacock feathers, 103 bags sugar, 2 cases wax, 25 cases vermillion, 3 cases cardamoms, 47 packages guttapurcha, 303 packages gambier, 237 bags pepper, 1,573 bags tapioca, and 55 cases tortoiseshell, P and O S N Co ; 38 cwts crotton seed, Hurbhoy Assur ; 5 bales skins and 4 cases fishmaws, Rujubally Allyraja ; 9 cases sumodurha and 1 case gum, Hormusjee Rattonjee & Co ; 10 bundles E teeth, Peerbhoy Assur ; 100 cases alibha um, Mooljeebhoy Jawraz ; 113 cases olibanum, Dawoobhoy Dossa ; 1 package E. teeth Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.

FOR ST. NAZAIRE.

City of Halifax—1,002 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR BOSTON.

Mirzapore s—759 chests, P. & O.S. N. Co.

FOR MALTA.

Mirzapore s—75 half chests tea, P & O. S. N. Co,

FOR HAVRE.

Mirzapore s—25 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

HIGH COURT.—14TH DECEMBER.

(Before the Honourable SIR. CHARLES SARGENT.)

LONG CAUSES.

251-76—Rimington, H and L—Abdoola bin Balloomeea vs Bai Sheriffabehee, widow—M H Khan.

349-76—Mr Smale—David Solomon and another vs Ezekiel Solomon, &c.,—Rimington, Hore and Tangley.

187-76—Prescot and Winter—Surrunvatibai widow vs Bhai Dheoo and another Balkrishna and Bhagwandass.

241-73—A Framjee Merwanjee Dhanjeebhoy vs Haji Cawoo Yacoob and others Lynch and Tobin.

392-74—F J Cama Alojee Dadabhoy vs Wittoba Pandoorung and others.

265-75—Mr Fletcher J M Nicolas vs J P DeMello Craigie, Lynch and Owen and Lemington Hall and Laughly.

(Before the Honorable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

For further direction on Commissioner's Report.

478-73—Mr F ether—Bai Muncha vs Motilall Cullandass and another—J C Cama and Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.

794-73—Tyabjee and S—Munchershaw Merwanjee vs Dorabjee Framjee and another—Prescot and Winter.

376-76—Prescot and Winter—The Anglo-Indian S and M Co Ld. vs The Sun Shipping Co Ld and another—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

285-76—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Lukmidass Khimji vs Navibai and another—Pestonjee Kawasjee and Himington, Hore and Langley.

516-75—Fletcher and Smith Chooniall Balkookundas and another vs Juggonath Jooguldass and others Tyabjee and Scarvane.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE ATKINSON.)

FOR JUDGMENT.

1109-68—A Framjee Goolbai vs Curseljee Nusserwanjee Cama —J C Cama.

LONG CAUSES.

395-76—Hearn and Cleveland—Anundrao Dinnnath vs Khullucksdins Khulfanbhoy—A Framjee.

374-76—K Morojee—Noor Mahomed Soomar vs Narayen Karoo and others—J C Cama.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 12.

LaMarchant, 1 lieut, Bengal 30th Regt, on leave, from Declalee. Stockley, 1 lieut, Bengal 40th Regt, on leave, from Deolalee. Bostock, Vet Surg, Bombay R A, on sick leave, from Nusseerabad.

Cunningham, Surg Major, Bengal 15th Sikhs, on leave, from t Sialkote.

DECEMBER 13.

Knox, Lieut. Bengal 4th Cavalry, on leave, from Hingolee. Cartwright, Capt, Bombay 83rd Regt, on leave, from Ahmedabad

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 10.

Morton, Surg Major, Bombay Medl Dept, on duty, to Poona.

DECEMBER 13.

Marshall, Col, Bombay Staff Corps on furlough, to England. Cartwright, Capt, Bombay 83rd Regt, on leave, to England. Rose, Surg Major, Bombay Medl Dept, on leave, to England.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Punjab Government Gazette, December 7.)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The Services of Capt L J H Grey, Dy Comr of Feroseopre, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India, in the Foreign Dept, with effect on the 1st Dec 1876, for employment on special duty in connection with the Imperial Assemblage.

Mr J W Gardiner, Offg Judicial Asst, Ferozepore, is appointed to officiate as Dy Comr, Ferozepore, during the absence on special duty of Capt L J H Grey.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Mr G G Minniken, Asst Conservator of Forests, Punjab, has obtained privilege leave of absence for thirty days, with effect from the 25th Nov 1876.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr A M B Irwin, Asst Comsr rep rted his arrival at Lahore on the forenoon of the 24th Nov 1876. Mr Irwin is posted to the Sialkot district.

Mr T Troward, Asst Comsr, reported his arrival at Bombay on the 23rd Nov 1876, on return from the furlough granted to him in Punjab "Government Gazette" Notification No 3185, dated 30th Dec 1875, as modified by Punjab Government Gazette Notification No 2434, dated 15th July 1876, and subsequently extended by H Ms Secy, of State for India.

Mr Troward has obtained the usual subsidiary leave under Sec 25 of the Civil Leave Code, 3rd Edition, to enable him to join his appointment.

Mr J Med Dossie, Asst Comr, reported his arrival at Lahore, on the afternoon of the 6th Dec 1876.

Capt T J C Plowden, Asst Comr, in charge of the Outpost of Marree, in the Jhang and Sub-Div of the Peshawar Dist, is appointed to officiate as Depy Comr of Peshawar, with effect from the afternoon of the 30th Nov 1876, vice Major E L Ommanney proceeding on furlough.

Capt R H D Campbell, 1st Punjab Infy, is granted thirty days' preparatory leave on medical certificate, from such date as he may avail himself of it, to proceed to Bombay and appear before a Medl Board.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Brigade Order, Punjab Frontier Force, dated 23rd Nov 1876, making the following provisional appointments :—

1st Punjab Infantry—Capt H F Showers, 1st Wing Subn, 1st Punjab Infy L Offg Wing Officer, 5th Punjab Infy, having been directed to rejoin 1st Punjab Infy during a paucity of officers, will act as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties, during such time as Capt A Vallings, Wing Officer, may officiate as Comdt, or till further orders.

5th Punjab Infantry—Capt C F Powell, Offg 2nd Wing Subn, 5th Gorkha Regt to act as Wing Officer, vice Capt H F Showers, and during th absence on furlough of Capt C McK Hall, Wing Officer, or till further orders.

5th Punjab Cavalry—Re ll Order, dated 8th Nov 1876, making the following appointments from the 7th Nov 1876, pending the return from furlough of Capt F S Carr and Capt J B Watts :—

Capt W Vousden, 1st Sqdn Subn and Offg 3rd Sqdn Officer, to officiate as 2nd Squdn Officer in addition to his other duties.

1st Sqdn Subn, to officiate as 3rd Sqdn Officer in addition to his other duties.

Dated the 8th Nov 1876, making the following temporary appointment, consequent on the departure of Capts J G Stewart, 3rd Sqdn Officer, Officiating 2nd Sqdn Officer, on, leave preparatory to furlough, and with effect from the 6th inst :—

Capt F B Watts, 2nd Squdn Subn, to officiate as 2nd Squad Officer.

Capt W Vousden, 1st Squad Subn and Offg 3rd Squad Officer, to officiate as Adjt.

Capt F B Watts, 2nd Squad Subn to officiate as 3rd Squad Officer, in addition to his other Duties.

Lt G F Gambier, Offg 2nd Squad Subn, to Officiate as 1st Squad Subn.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Leave—Mr J F Mackenzie, Asst Engr, 1st Div, Umballa and Lahore Road, is allow d two months' privilege leave, with effect from t e forenoon of the 15th Nov 1876.

Mr E Farrant, Asst Engr, 3rd Grade, having passed the examination prescribed in Code, P W D chapter II, sec IV, para 15 on the 21st Oct last, is promoted to the 2nd Grade, with effect from that date.

Mr G P Lemoit, Ex Engr, Hill Roads Div, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years and preparatory le ve for twenty-seven days on full pay, under Sec 10 (a), 18 (a), and 20 (d), of the Civil Leave Code with effect from the 4th Dec 1876, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

MR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
AMSTERDAM AND 42, BURTON CRESCENT, LONDON,
ANNOUNCES the return of his representative, Mr. BETTS to Bombay for a short time and invites attention of persons with defective or failing sight, to the importance of adopting the proper means for assistance and preservation ; we have the highest medical authority confirmed by the daily experience of scientific Opticians, that imperfect and unsuitable glasses together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed, are frequent causes of serious and irremediable injury to the sight.
The present affords an opportunity of being carefully suited with his
PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES,
which are calculated to preserve, strengthen and assist the sight to the utmost, and the excellence of which is attested by thousands who are daily using them, amongst whom are many of the medical profession.
Mr. BETTS may be consulted daily at
MESSRS. SOUNDY & Co.'s

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Above Messrs. Badham and Co., opposite the Floral Fountain.
NITROUS OXIDE GAS ADMINISTERED for PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12 RAMPART ROW.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

WATSON—November 6th, at Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, John Hudson Watson, second son of the late John Watson, of this town and Castle Carrock, Cumberland, aged 29 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FORREST—December 7th at Sialkot, the wife of Elton Forrest, Esq., of a daughter.

WHITE—December 5th, at "Rookwood," Simla, the wife of Major G S White, 92nd Highlanders, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

MARINDIN—JACKSON—December 9th, at Barrackpore, Charles Randall Marindin, Esq., of the Civil Service, to Rose, Helen Drummond, daughter of Mr. Justice Jackson.

NEWINGTON—STEPHENS.—December 9th, at the Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Revd. H. T. Allay, Douglas P. D. Newington, Assam, third son of Samuel Newington, Esq., of Tickhurst, Sussex, to Caroline Stephens, youngest daughter of Piers Stephens, Esq., of Kingstown, Ireland.

NICHOLSON—SIMPSON—December 4th, at Chinsurah, by the Rev. Salem Myers, Surgeon Francis Cobham Nicholson, Bengal Medical Service, to Fanny Simpson, daughter of E. G. Simpson, Esq., and niece of J. Newbery, Esq., Bengal Civil Service.

SMITH—CUMBERLEGE—December 2nd, at Fatehgarh, by the Rev. A Mitchell, Sidney Smith, District Superintendent of Police, to Lizzie Cumberlege.

DEATHS.

ALLEN—December 4th, at Rawul Pindi, Surgeon-Major Allen, in Medical Charge Rifle Brgade.

POGOSE—December 3rd, at Deesa, Joakim G. N. Pogose, aged 54 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittance sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1876.

THE *Pioneer* has been instructed to announce that "the time has now probably come for the appointment of a special Famine Commission" to do the work which the Government of Bombay has hitherto entrusted without misgiving to its own district officers. The *Pioneer* is not disposed to find fault with the poor Bombay civil servants and engineers who have persuaded themselves that they had the famine well in hand. On the contrary, it graciously acknowledges that "they have not shown "themselves unequal to the occasion." "But," it goes on to say, "too great a responsibility "is now thrown upon them—an error of judg- "ment might lead to disastrous results"—and the only hope of salvation for the Deccan lies in the appointment of a few superior persons from Upper India as commissioners to show the ignorant Bombay officials how a famine ought to be dealt with. We all know how such a Commission will be composed. There will be the riding Commissioner, who will back himself to cover more ground in a morning ride than any other man in India ; the literary and statistical Commissioner, who is great at reports and will undertake to prove to the satisfaction of the Government of India that the expenditure incurred by the Commission does not exceed by the fraction of a rupee the exact sum necessary to save the people of the famine stricken districts from starvation ; and the oratorical Commissioner who makes it his business to give a sentimental turn to speeches regarding the policy of the British Government. Then amongst the staff, if we miss the trumpeters who are to proclaim the Queen as Empress of India, we may safely reckon on meeting the Assistant Commissioner who is engaged for the purpose of writing letters to the *Pioneer* laudatory of his chiefs, and the artist whose business it is to prepare sketches for the *Graphic*, showing the coonbee and his bullocks before and after they have been fed by the Special Commission. With all these meretricious aids to success, how can the Commission fail to achieve a great reputation, at the trifling cost of an addition of a few millions sterling to the National Debt ? This is the imperial way of managing a famine which is popular in Bengal, and we cannot wonder that people familiar with its grand accessories think lightly of the unpretending fashion in which the plodding Bombay officials go about their work. But we can assure the *Pioneer* that "the ordinary machinery of "the Bombay Government" has been shown to be "adapted to cope with such a calamity" as the so-called famine in the Deccan ; and that we do not intend to allow a set of greedy, grasping officials from the other side of India, who are always on the look-out for opportunities of snatching the credit which rightfully belongs to others, to step in and convert the Bombay Presidency into a theatre for their glorification. It is a mere piece of impertinence on the *Pioneer's* part to suppose that the Bombay officials are not capable of meeting the emergencies of the situation. They have met, and are meeting, them in that quiet and resolute spirit which is the best guarantee for thoroughness of work ; and all that they want from the Government of India is prompt settlement of the different suggestions which, as new difficulties crop up, are submitted for consideration. When the *Pioneer* talks of a Commission to "work out a fixed policy," it seems to imagine that there is no well-defined plan of operations which the servants of Government in this Presidency are trying to carry out. Such a supposition can only be entertained by a person quite ignorant of what is really being done in Bombay, or resolved, at whatever cost, to make out a case for the interference of the Supreme Government.

This article in the *Pioneer* illustrates, in our opinion, one of the chief dangers of official journalism in India. A paper which puts itself into the hands of Government officials becomes, unconsciously we daresay to its own conductors, the thick-and-thin advocate, not of any principles of public policy, but of the interests of a set of officials with a turn for ready writing who make it their trade to try to win reputation by advertising themselves. The Government of India was very eloquent lately about the injury done to the public service by the conduct of Colonel Macdonald, who had exposed in the *Friend of India* the incompetency, as he believed it to be, of the head of his department. We do not deny that a good deal may be said about the possible consequences of letting men in the service abuse their superior officers in the newspapers, though we should like to know why the Government which is now so zealous to protect the fair fame of Colonel Thuillier allowed the newspaper it loves to patronize to assail last year in the most rancorous language the character of an honourable servant of the State, Sir Douglas Forsyth, who had only committed the crime of incurring the ill-will of the Foreign Secretary. If the Government keeps a newspaper to ruin persons it dislikes, it should allow fair play to newspapers which attack the men it delights to honour. But we would also point out that the sin of writing men up is as great as the sin of writing them down. A newspaper in the hands of a co operative society of officials who work it for their mutual laudation may become a formidable engine of oppression to unobtrusive servants of Government whose sole ambition is to do their duty. The public service stands in great danger of becoming demoralized when it is seen that honours and be removed from their appoint- ing its portraiture hideous for the benefit of in-

the profits and honours of public life are reserved for the men who have most successfully studied the art of puffing themselves and one another. An abusive writer may often be a very honest fellow ; but the overstrained eulogies with which officials on the other side of India with a keen eye to promotion are now in the habit of smothering one another can only be the language of sneaks.

WHAT is the backbone of English strength in India ? Some people may reply with a good deal of truth that it is the 60,000 European troops that England maintains in this country to keep the peace, but there can be no doubt that in time of peace the reputation of our rule depends also to a great extent, and perhaps mainly, on the character of the Civil Service. It is therefore an ominous sign that at the present moment both the Army and the Civil Service are full of grievances, and that the policy of the day, instead of being to add strength to these great supports, seems to be to discourage and weaken them by every artifice that a Government seeking for the applause of the natives can devise. This may be owing to the sentimental frame of mind which is supposed to belong to Lord Lytton because he has written a few poems, but the great cause must be sought for in His Excellency's advisers. There are men now in possession of his ears who are capable of working immense mischief—narrow-minded officials who have been spoiled by the adulation of districts, and who, when they come into power in an Empire, use their efforts to crush the independence out of the members of their own service, and out of every official, in fact, who tries to do his duty in an open straightforward way with a due regard to the interests of England and Englishmen in this country. These men are bigots and clever in their way, but they hesitate at nothing that will help them to earn the character of being Indian philanthropists and checks upon the "tyranny" practised upon natives by their own official and non-official countrymen. We could mention several gentlemen in power of this description, but we daresay it is unnecessary to do so. Those who are directly interested in the remarks we are making know well enough the kind of men to whom we are pointing. They have seen their peculiar talents developed more particularly in the last few months, and they know that if they are not entirely renegade Englishmen, who would sell their country and the interests of their countrymen for a Brahman clerk's applause, they are at all events very good imitations of the same. It is not at present our intention to dwell upon the numerous grievances of the Army. We have frequently pointed out the evils of the Staff Corps system and the danger of an under-officered Native Army. What we wish to speak of is the insane length to which the present system of government by philanthropy and bunkum has gone, as exhibited by the fact that the Government of India has not hesitated to sacrifice even the interests of the Civil Service upon whom it depends for existence almost as much as it does upon British bayonets.

The latest illustration of the apparent determination of the Government of India and the India Office to disgust the Civil Service is to be found in the extraordinary order which has lately been issued forbidding public servants to combine in memorialising the Government upon grievances, and ordering that if any officer has any complaints to address to Government he must send it in alone, and he must not print his memorial, but must write every word of it ! Now, we should like to know what disabilities the members of the Civil Service possess that they should be deprived of privileges which may be enjoyed by any other class of the community, and which, so far as we know, are possessed by every class of people in civilised countries. A contemporary fairly states the gist of the order of the 19th October to be as follows :—No one is to memorialise in any but his own affairs. Every man must write his own memorial. No two or more men may memorialise together. No one is to resort to the use of type. No one is to be rude. What could be more ridiculous or unjust than such an order ? If the Government wished to increase by a vast amount the work upon its hands, then perhaps such an order could be justified, for an economical Government would prefer reading one memorial from fifty or a hundred persons to reading fifty or a hundred from as many different persons. As the Government, however, can hardly be so mad as to deliberately wish to multiply its work without gaining any compensating advantage, there remains but one reasonable explanation of the order, and unfortunately that explanation does not reflect honour upon Lord Salisbury and Lord Lytton. Everybody who has read the story of the Circuml

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

ARRIVAL OF THE VICEROY AT KURRACHEE.

KURRACHEE, 13TH DEC.

The Viceregal party arrived here at 8 o'clock last evening, and Sir William Merewether had a large dinner party to meet Lord Lytton. To-day at 11 o'clock there will be a levee, and this evening a grand ball. Lord Lytton leaves to-morrow for Bombay.

THE VICEREGAL PARTY.

The Viceregal party consists of Lord and Lady Lytton, Colonel Burne, Private Secretary, and Mrs. Burne, Colonel Alban Johnson, Military Secretary, Doctor Thornton, Foreign Secretary, Doctor and Mrs. Hardy and Captains Lord William Beresford and Rose, Aides-de-Camp.

THE MISSING STEAMER.

KURRACHEE, 13TH DEC., 8-20 A.M.

The missing mail steamer has not yet come in.

KURRACHEE, 13TH DEC., 3-7 P.M.

There is no news up to 2 P.M. to-day of the missing mail steamer. The Patna was sent out yesterday to look for her.

THE NIZAM AT NANDGAUM.

NANDGAUM, 13TH DEC.

H. H. the Nizam arrived here last night and left this morning. The station was decorated with flags and the roads were illuminated at night. The special train left at 8-30 A.M.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

CALCUTTA, 13TH DEC.

The Legislative Council met to-day, General Norman presiding. The reports of the Select Committees on the Bills to amend the Land Improvement Act and the Calcutta Public Museum Management Bill were considered. The Bills, as amended, were passed.

THE CASE OF HOGG *vs.* WILSON.

CALCUTTA, 13TH DEC.

The case of Hogg *vs.* Wilson commenced on Monday. The prosecutor's case closed to-day. The jury intimated that they did not wish to hear further evidence regarding the mode in which the late Municipal election had been conducted.

LINE REPORTS.—13TH DECEMBER.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Pera Persian line right to London.

MR. VAL PRINSEP evidently does not mean to earn his £5,000 by executing the commission entrusted to him in a hasty or perfunctory manner. After seeing the Durbar at Delhi and arranging the general plan of his picture, he intends to visit the courts of the chief native princes and paint at his leisure the portraits of the principal personages taking part in the Imperial ceremony.

THE plant for the projected Khelat line of Railway has been applied for from the S. P. and Delhi railway authorities at Lahore.

THE nine sales of Bengal opium that have taken place and eight months' duty on Malwa opium have produced £6,452,736. This shows an increase over the estimate of £726,181.

THE Governor General of Goa will, it is said, reside in a house in Delhi during the Imperial Assemblage, and not in tents. Very few houses have yet been taken; for all visitors will dwell in tents.

THE special train of H. E. the Governor of Bombay is put down in the special train tables to leave Allahabad at 7-35 A.M. on the morning of the 29th December and to arrive at Delhi on the 30th at 7-35 A.M.

THE Madras mail train is very frequently late now. Yesterday we were again officially informed that, in consequence of detention to the Madras Railway Company's trains both on Tuesday and yesterday, mails from Madras of 11th and 12th will be received here one day late—viz., on the 14th and 15th.

THE *Pioneer* says that Sir Henry Davies will remain in charge of the Punjab till the 20th of February, his term of service having been extended for one month in order that he may have time to make his preparations for departure more conveniently than would have been possible otherwise, consistently with his attendance at the Delhi ceremonial.

THE only thing actually known about the arrangements at Delhi is that the proclamation will be on the 1st January, that the city of Delhi will be illuminated that night, and that Messrs. Brock and Co.'s Crystal Palace fireworks will be let off on the plain between the Fort and the Jumma Musjid. There are, however, besides to be four great evening parties, but the precise date has not yet been fixed for any one of them. Many are anxious to know when and where these entertainments and similar festivities are to take place, but no official announcement has yet been made.

THE *Indian Daily News* says:—"We can vouch for the correctness of the following story, which is rich in its way. An assistant engineer, out in a district in Eastern Bengal on duty, arrived at his tent one evening after a hard day's work and found that one of his *khalassies* had been bitten by a cobra on the left cheek near the eye, and was in a dying state. He found the man stretched on the ground surrounded by a number of neighbouring villagers. One of them, a little more curious than the rest, examined the puncture made by the snake on the man's cheek, and gave expression to the following philosophic and sympathetic observation—'What a fortunate thing the man's eye is saved.'"

A CORRESPONDENT of the Kurrachee paper, writing from Sukkur on the 3rd December, says that Mr. Furnival had just returned *via* Larkhana, and been right up through the Pass; he reports most favourably of the facilities for making a line; he had only a native escort, and found all perfectly peaceable and quiet, with Kafilas passing Indiaward daily. Mr. Gompertz, the Executive Engineer, with his staff composed of Mr. Christeson, Civil Engineer, and two more gentlemen, was to have started at once from Larkhana for the purpose of surveying up to Shikarpore. Mr. Bull, the Civil Engineer, with Lieutenants Lesmond and Ralfe, and others, was to proceed from Rook, South of Sukkur, and survey to Jacobabad, and a third party was to move from Jacobabad to the Bolan.

WE learn from *Indian Public Opinion* that news has been received from Bokhara that a serious quarrel is expected to arise between the Mohammedans of he Shia sect and those of the Sunee persuasion. Since the Russian rule was established those Shias, who were always at war with the Sunees under previous Governments, have been located separately in places out of the city of Samarkand, near Katehkurgan and out of the city of Bokhara. By this arrangement no disturbance has arisen up to the present time. But a few days ago a Raees of the Shia sect, who was living out of Bokhara, came on business to the city; the day being a Friday, he went to the Jama Musjid to offer up prayers, and was murdered there by the Turkomans. When this report was conveyed to the Shias, they prepared to attack the city. In the meantime, the Russian Governor having heard about these preparations, called the Raeeses and told them that no fighting should take place any where. It is, however, expected that the public peace will be disturbed within a few days.

THE Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 7th December 1876 that in Madras slight and partial rain is reported from Malabar, Madura and Tanjore; elsewhere none has fallen, and prospects are unchanged. No rain has fallen in Bombay; prospects continue good in Sind and Guzerat; elsewhere there is no improvement. In Mysore a trifling shower is reported from Bangalore; the condition of the province remains as before. In Berar rain is much wanted in some parts for the *rabi*. Rain is also required for the *rabi* in many districts of the Central Provinces, but prospects are on the whole good. Reports are favourable from Central India and Rajpootana. Some rain fell in the eastern and central districts of Bengal during the week; the winter rice is being harvested and promises an excellent out turn. No rain is reported from Assam, the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, or the Punjab; prospects are good in all these provinces.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Delhi to the *Delhi Gazette* says:—

The Maharajah of Cashmere's Camp is to be formed a little beyond the Lahore gate of this city. His Durbar tent was just being put up when I went there to-day, and two or three piles of his Camp equipage were lying in different directions. On one of these, some of his "Dogra" sepoys were perched basking in the sun, or enjoying their siesta. Coolies were at work all around levelling the ground and making it even for the tents. All this might have been done long before.

The envoy from Yarkund and a small number of his followers are located at the Cabul Gate in tents provided by our Government. He is partaking of British hospitality, and has also conveyances placed at his disposal. He seems happy and comfortable under the circumstances. I have no doubt he will return to his country with favourable impressions formed of the consideration accorded to him, and of his hospitable reception as a guest of the British nation and at the instance of the Viceroy.

It is astonishing to see the rapidity with which tents of all sizes and shapes are springing up in every direction. They seem to grow out of the earth like mushrooms! Wide and extensive tracts are taken up by them within a radius of some miles. We feel as if we are gradually, nay expeditiously, being placed on a "war footing" in the matter of camp equipage at least, if nothing else.

It will interest some members of the "Fourth Estate" to learn that their encampment is to be formed far behind the Commander-in-Chief's tents, in an open and pleasant spot. A group of some ninety tents will be fixed, about half for them, and the remaining ninety for Foreign Consuls and other guests coming under the denomination of foreigners, but holding no official positions.

THE following items of Cabul news are taken from the Lahore paper:—"It is understood that the rumour about the Ameer or his heir going to Delhi is unfounded. The Ameer, it is said, is wishing to make a tour in the provinces of Turkistan and Maimena, where a mine of lapislazuli has been discovered. It is also rumoured that the heir apparent, in accordance with the order of the Ameer, will make a tour in the province of [Cabul] Hazara. But we do not credit the above news, seeing that although the Ameer is anxious to visit those provinces, he yet fears, at the same time, to leave his capital, lest troubles might arise during his absence. Common rumour says in the city that a suspension of friendly relations has arisen between the Ameer and the British Government. The courtiers say, that the difference has been caused by the counsels of some of the treacherous paivy councillors. Mirza Mahomed Hsaf Adam, a Russian agent, has taken leave of the Ameer after receiving a letter and several presents. The Russian agent was treated during his stay at Cabul with great courtesy. The Ameer has sent a letter to Sirdar Ayub Khan at Teheran, through Said Khan, the merchant, whose agent is there. The Ameer promises in that letter to pardon Sirdan Ayub Khan for his past conduct, and to afford him every comfort in future. Another letter of similar tenor has been sent to the Governor of Herat, to try his utmost in inducing Sirdar Ayub Khan to return to Cabul."

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN BENGAL.

The Report on Public Instruction in Bengal for the year 1875-76 has been reviewed by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal in the elaborate manner customary with His Honour. The progress of education amongst the 66 millions of inhabitants of Bengal is slow but apparently sure; only 495,585 pupils can now be reckoned in all the schools, an addition of 30,891 pupils over the previous year. The number of schools has also increased from 15,584 in 1874-75 to 15,966 in 1875-76, an addition of 376. The plan proposed by the Lieutenant Governor to secure "our ultimate object—namely, the education of nearly all the poorest classes," is to enlarge the circumference by pushing out the lowest standard and always raising the standard of the lowest; thus by perpetually widening the circle to include all classes at last. This process will take some time, for at present only a beginning has been reached, but the Lieutenant Governor points out that if the average of about 30 pupils to each school could be raised to 50, the number of pupils would be increased to 800,000. The difficulty in Bengal as elsewhere, is to make those pay for the education of their children who can afford to do so. The total cost of education in Bengal in 1875-76 was Rs. 41,89,000, of which the Government contributed Rs. 24,03,000, so that the public contribution was only Rs. 17,86,000. This sum, however, does not represent the entire contributions of the people, several large sums having been given for investment on behalf of schools, and there are also many private schools which are not aided by Government and of which no notice is taken in the official records. The quality of the education given to the Bengalees is not very high, nor is the quantity either very large, for 357,233 of the pupils out of a total of 464,694 are receiving primary education only; the higher class of instruction is, therefore, confined to a limited number. In promoting primary education, the system of payment by results has been found to be successful; the method to be pursued for the furtherance of the object in view is, however, left to the discretion of the local officers, but the payment of fees in primary schools is generally enforced from all who are able to pay. The secondary form of instruction includes the middle vernacular, middle English and higher English; the average number of pupils in each are 50 in the first, 54·6 in the second and 188 in the third; the high figure against the higher English schools shows a growing desire for English education, and so successful is this form of instruction that the Lieutenant Governor says:—"The time appears to be at hand when it will no longer be necessary for the Government to regulate and subsidize the higher English schools." The English taught in the middle English schools is pronounced to be of very inferior quality, and this is said to be owing to the incompetence of the teachers. English is taught in the schools as a language, but is not made the medium of instruction in other subjects; history, geography and mathematics being taught in the vernacular. The Lieutenant Governor is not, however, disposed to make any change in the present mode of teaching, although two of the Inspectors of schools have recommended it, but considers that aided schools should employ competent teachers. In the Government schools the total annual cost per head is Rs. 30, of which about one-third is paid by the State; in the aided schools the cost is Rs. 22 per head, of which the Government pays Rs. 5-10. Turning to the higher class schools the progress made by the pupils in these schools is said to have been greatly below the average. Only 31 per cent. of the candidates for the University entrance examination passed that ordeal; in the aided schools the success of candidates was even less, being no more than 24·9 per cent. There are six colleges in Bengal which teach the entire course up to the B.A. degree, and the cost of each student amounts to Rs. 918, of which the Government pays Rs. 849. In the Presidency College the cost per head is Rs. 324, of which Rs. 158 were paid by Government and Rs. 166 from fees and private funds. Only 36 per cent. of the candidates for the First Arts examination were successful, and for the B.A. degree only 23·5 per cent passed; this want of success is attributed by the examiners to the want of careful and accurate preparation, the remedy for which rests with the teachers and students themselves. The superficial character of the education of young Bengalees is partly accounted for by these unsatisfactory results, but it is fully explained by the fact that the graduates were only one-tenth of the number who matriculated. With these results before him the Lieutenant Governor repeats very emphatically that it is the settled policy of the Government of Bengal that an University degree shall ordinarily be considered a necessary qualification for employment in any of the higher offices of the public service. If this rule be stringently acted on the effect produced on those who seek to pass the matriculation examination only, with the notion that if successful they will at once be taken into the Government service, will be considerable enough to induce many of them to find some other employment or to determine to complete the whole course of University studies. Anyhow an important reformation seems to have been inaugurated in Bengal which would doubtless be found to be useful in other presidencies and which Sir Richard Temple will be sure to introduce into the Presidency of Bombay on the first opportunity. We may fitly conclude this short notice of educational progress in Bengal by quoting the following remarks in the resolution of the Government of Bengal under notice. "On the whole," it is said, "the progress made with instruction in the practical sciences is so small as to oblige Sir Richard Temple to reiterate all that was said in the last Annual Resolution (dated 12th January 1876) as to this special instruction being amongst the most urgent of the needs of Bengal. He would again remind the youth of Bengal that they are flocking too exclusively to two professions—the law and the public service—that other lucrative professions are fast developing themselves, connected with civil and mechanical engineering, with chemistry, botany, geology,—professions which might well be filled by them if qualified by education and training, but which, if not filled by them, must sooner or later be filled to their detriment, by others. He is most anxious to assist the people in learning these most useful sciences, and he trusts that their thoughts are being aroused and their eyes turned in this direction. But the result must after all mainly depend on their coming forward in sufficient numbers and with a sufficient determination to succeed."

NEW BOOKS.

ONE of the sure signs of Christmas at home is the large number of elegantly printed books which are published at that season. In India we have little of the same literary activity, but for what we have we ought to be thankful. We have received a number of books during the last few days, and a long list of more from Messrs Thacker, Vining and Co., and probably those who are thinking of giving some little friend a present at this time of the year could not do better than pay a visit to the rooms of these publishers. In looking over their list—which includes such works as Gustave Doré's superb "London," new editions of Leech's evergreen "Pictures of Life and Character," Hogarth's works with Charles Lamb's essay on the pictures, Gustave Doré's Inferno, and new illustrated editions of Shakspeare, Tennyson, Milton, Byron, Longfellow, Moore, Macaulay, Aytoun, Rogers and the clever and droll "Ingoldsby Legends,"—we notice a book which we ought to have noticed before, as it has a direct connection with Anglo-Indian life, the author being an Anglo-Indian, and most of his sketches being of Indian subjects. We refer to the last edition of the "Lays of Iud," by Aliph Cheem. The book is excellently printed on toned paper, the author has adorned his witty little rymed stories with pleasant sketches from his own pencil, and as for the poems they are too well-known to be referred to in detail. Who has not laughed over the "Naughty Nautch," which so roused the ire and wonder of the Reverend McPherson, or "Perfide Albion," in which the tale is told of how the French were outwitted in taking Perim, or the "Two Thumpers," which closes with the well-remembered line,

"And here's the empty match-box which the Captain gave to me."

"Aliph Cheem" has made many an Anglo-Indian's heart grow merry, for which he is a benefactor of his species; and we daresay the present neat edition of the Anglo-Indian poet's effusions will do still more good work in the cause of making dull humanity feel less dull and dissatisfied with life in India.

Messrs. Thacker, Vining, have also republished the stories which appeared in our columns as "Wet-Day Reminiscences," by "Solwin." The stories, which are still very unequal in their merits, have been touched up by the author, and the book in which they are published is an excellent specimen of Indian printing. These little stories beguiled many a weary wet-day hour during the last monsoon. Some of them are marked by clever pieces of description, great powers of pathos, and shrewd observation; and we can commend the little collection with confidence to the notice of our readers. "Solwin" is a young author of whom more may one day be heard. For the sake of Anglo-Indian patronage of Anglo-Indian literature, we hope that "Solwin's" interesting book will meet with a good reception from the public.

At the present moment, when "all the world and his wife" are threatening to go to Delhi, guides to that interesting city ought to prove a useful supply in the market. We have received two, and each is admirable in its way. Mr Keene's book* is one of the best known guides to Delhi, and we are glad to notice that in this handy little third edition several errors which existed in the original have been corrected. Mr. Keene has a genuine poetic temperament, and we believe his genius could make an attractive hero out of a lobster. He has approached the task of describing the antiquities of Delhi with his own peculiar grace of imagination, and the consequence is that he has not overburdened his descriptions of buildings with too many dry details, and that his little book reads in many places with all the attractiveness of a romance. One of his most interesting chapters is the account of the localities of the siege of 1857. No Englishman can read it without emotion. Plans accompany the Guide which are reprinted from General Cunningham's Archæological Report.

Mr. Carr Stephen's Hand-Book† is of a more severe type than Mr. Keene's Guide, and we should complain that it has been got up so indifferently (the covers being thin paper only, and the typography not very attractive) if it were not that the author is distributing it to his subscribers to his recently published work, "The Archæology of Delhi," which deals exhaustively and from a scholarly point of view with the great historic remains that surround the ancient throne of the Moguls. Mr. Carr Stephen's preface will explain the purport of his Guide:—

The order of description observed in this Hand-book may, with advantage, be followed by visitors at Delhi. After an intra mural walk round the city, I have visited its palace and chief streets. I have next followed the bank of the Jumna from the city to the northern end of the Ridge,—turning off the main road here and there to describe objects of interest,—I have then visited the village of Mahrauli and the Qutb Minar. From the Qutb I have journeyed to Tughlaqabad and returned to Delhi, *viâ* Nizam-uddin, Purana Qilah and the ruins of Firozabad.

It was impossible to give a description of contemporary Delhi without some allusion to the events of the Mutiny of 1857, but I trust that the perspective of the work has not been disturbed by too large a proportion of purely historical matter.

Those who are anxious to learn more of the antiquities of Delhi than is usually found in guide-books, may consult my work on the archæology of that place.

* A Hand-Book for Visitors to Delhi and its neighbourhood. By H. G. Keene. Third Edition Calcutta: Thacker, Spink, and Co. Bombay: Thacker, Vining and Co., Rampart Row.

† A Hand-Book for Delhi. By Carr Stephen, Author of the Archæology of Delhi. Calcutta: Thacker Spink, and Co.

WHY COIN ANY MORE RUPEES?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your paper of the 12th instant, there is a paragraph on the subject of the new coins under the Royal Titles Act; and there is a suggestion that the new rupees should have the word Empress inscribed thereon. The query in my mind is, why coin any more rupees? Why not make the English silver money the crown, half-crown, florin, shilling and six-pence, the silver coins of India? Is there any special reason why the British Empire should not have one simple silver coinage, throughout its length and breadth? At present, rupees are almost useless to any one in Australia, or any other of our English Colonies, but I can demand a sovereign for twenty English shillings, irrespective of the rate of exchange between silver and gold, in any part of the Empire, except in India.

If I have a payment of two pounds to make in Great Britain, or any of its Colonies, I can, if I like, pay it in silver or in gold. The payee cannot refuse forty shillings in silver, and demand to be paid in gold. Up to this point, then, say two pounds sterling, gold and silver are in certain fixed proportions of each equivalent. Again, I cannot force any one to receive payment in silver, above the sum of two pounds. But the practical effect of this simple rule is to equalize the value of silver coin with gold coin for very much larger amounts. So far does this take place that silver coin is never in excess and never at a discount (except in India) throughout the whole British Empire. For instance, when I was in Australia in June last, whilst our Indian silver coinage was at 25 per cent. discount in India—and worth only 1s. 6d. if I wanted to change it into gold—there was not the least difficulty in getting any amount of English silver coins turned into gold in the Colonies. Every tradesman could send his surplus silver to his banker; whether it amounted to two pounds sterling or ten pounds sterling or more, he would get the same put to his credit in his bank account in gold. But with my rupees what a difference. No one would take them at any price, unless indeed it was almost to give them away. Here is a coin, then, the rupee, with which India is afflicted at present, as a plague. Within the last 20 years, its value as compared to gold, has fluctuated between 2s. 2d. and 1s. 6d. and the very same silver coin that in 1862 or in 1863 was worth to me in India 2s. 2d., if I wanted to change it into gold, was in June last only worth 1s. 6d, and to-day 1s. 9½d.

Now, I will undertake to say that if the word rupee was for ever banished from India, as the appellation of a coin of the realm, from and after the date of the Proclamation of Her Majesty as Empress of India, that the exchange question would be mastered, or rather *empressed* once for all.

Further, coin no more rupees, but let the same silver coins circulate in India as in the rest of the Empire. All the rupees at present existing should be called in and paid for either in paper, (English bank notes) or in English silver coin. I am aware this would require the whole of the present Government rupee paper, and currency notes to be called in and renewed. This would necessitate that a basis should be established, on which to settle the value of the present rupee currency and Government paper, in order to change them into gold or Government paper, the equivalent of gold, as the Bank of England Five Pound Note is equivalent for five sovereigns. Some difficulties would necessarily occur in such a sweeping change, but they are by means insurmountable. But the change itself is imperative, and would resolve a question which is one of the most difficult and abstruse that has ever arisen since English Government was established in this country. Several ways suggest themselves to effect this which it is not now necessary to consider.

The primary point to consider in this rupee question is the anomalous position of Indian as compared with the rest of the British Empire. All dispute as to the value of the two English shillings, as compared with gold, is for ever settled for all the rest of the Empire by the simple expedient of having a fixed value for its silver coinage, and by making silver a legel tender only up to a certain amount. The sooner the Empress of India assimilates the silver coinage of India to the silver coinage of all the rest of the Empire the better. There is nothing that would tend so much to the integration and assimilation of England and India as such a measure. To have the shilling, sixpence, threepence and onepenny piece and all other English coins passable in India, would at once appeal in the most forcible manner to the common sense and common interest of every man, woman and child in India. They would soon get to know that every sixpence they might have is a coin current wherever the Englishman lives under English rule, alike in Great Britain, Gibraltar, Malta, Aden, the whole of Hindostan, Ceylon, Burma, Singapore, Borneo, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, the Cape Colonies, and Natal, St. Helena, Ascension, Falkland Islands, the West Indies, Demerara, Canada, and Vancouver's Island. To the Hindoo cultivator, and every native of India, the change would increase his cosmopolitanism as a man, and his individuality as an English citizen. From the importance attached to the Proclamation of the Queen's title as Empress of India, throughout the length and breath of the land, from the Himlayas to Cape Comorin, it seems to me, that the present would be a good opportunity to drop the name of rupee in India altogether. The result could not but be in the end perfectly successful, and the rupee question would be solved for ever.

T. L.

A HINT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is generally supposed that it is by mistake only that the name of the oldest, and certainly not the least eminent of the High Court Judges, has been left out of the programme of the Viceroy's procession; but there are some people who say it is another case of

GONE-WRONG.

13th Dec.

THE ARMY SCRIPTURE-READERS' SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There exists in the Bombay Presidency, as many of your readers doubtless know, a branch of the Army Scripture-Readers' Society. A fundamental rule of this institution is that it shall be carried on, on unsectarian principles—that is, it is not a Church of England institution. At the same time, I will undertake to say that the majority of those who subscribe to it belong to the Church of England. And I feel sure that some of these would not continue to subscribe if they knew that the Bombay section of this Society sometimes hinders, instead of helping, the work of chaplains of the Church of England.

When I came to this large military station a year ago, I found a Scripture Reader here, who for years had been working quite apart from the Chaplain. I did not wish this to continue. I know well what a great assistance an earnest Scripture Reader can be to a Chaplain in his work amongst soldiers; and I also know what a hindrance to that work a Scripture Reader is when he works in opposition to the Chaplain. I wish, therefore, the reader here to work with, and under, me. For a year I have tried to bring this about. But he declines, and refuses to obey the rules of his Society. I have appealed to the Local Committee, the Bombay Committee, the Central Committee in London, but in vain.

They all began by wishing to help me, but they are all rendered powerless by the Scripture Reader's assertion that he is converted, and "guided in all his doings by the Word of God." Here he takes his stand; and all the Committees confess themselves beaten. They entreat, but they dare not command. To me this state of affairs seems absolutely pitiable.

As I see no prospect of help from the Committees, I appeal to the Church of England public, not to support a society which, instead of being an assistance to chaplains, is only a hindrance and a nuisance to them.

If subscriptions fall off, perhaps the Committees may be induced to take a more dignified view of their duty, and may *compel*, and not entreat, their subordinates to obey them.—Yours, &c.

EDWARD G. DAVIS,
Chaplain of Mhow.

Mhow, Dec. 11.

THE NIZAM ON HIS JOURNEY TO DELHI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

CALLIAN, 12TH DEC.

HIS HIGHNESS the Nizam and nobles of Hyderabad arrived at Callian by a special train at 9-30 A.M. this morning accompanied by Mr. Platts, the District Traffic Superintendent.

The train consisted of about 25 carriages, for the most part first class. In the centre of the train were three saloons most tastefully got up, in one of which was His Highness with a few of his nobles. On the train arriving at the platform, which was most tastefully decorated, His Highness was met by a guard of honour provided by the police force of the district, and a few notables from Bombay. After inspecting the premises, and the busy scene always observable at a railway station, he evinced great interest in a locomotive that was then steaming out of the station. After satisfying his curiosity in the examination of the huge machine, he entered the refreshment room, where a first-class breakfast was laid out for him and nobles by the proprietor, Mr. Framjee. On the table were laid covers for twenty-five, the fare consisting of every thing that could tempt the palate. After doing ample justice to the things before them, the guests returned to their several carriages. The guard having given his shrill whistle, the train started for Delhi.

It was particularly noticeable that the young Nizam was guarded with a most affectionate interest by his astute Minister Sir Salar Jung. Great praise is due to Mr. Loan for his tasteful decoration, and no less to Mr Framjee for the manner in which he supplied the table which was not inferior to the, "spread out" given on the three previous occasions in which royalty graced this station.

THE GENERAL BEWAILETH THE PROPOSAL OF THE "ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE" TO ABOLISH COCKED HATS IN THE ARMY.

Oh dear! have you seen the *Gazette*?
The Army is ruined, that's flat:—
I'll not stoop to abuse, Sir, but what *is* the use, Sir,
Of a General without a Cocked Hat?

Gracious Heavens! They must all be mad,
They *cannot* know what they are at:
Our last battle is won, Sir, the Army's undone, Sir,
If it loses its splendid Cocked Hat.

And when I'm got up in my splendid array,
In my scarlet and gold and all that,
Then the little boys shout, Sir, and loudly roar out,
"Oh orikey! aint *that* a Cocked Hat"? [Sir,

Just ten days' ago, when to hold a Review,
On my charger I gracefully sat:
A feeling of awe, Sir, struck the troops I am sure,
As they gazed on my martial Cocked Hat. [Sir,

And when I feel dull and dejected
And remember that care killed the cat
On dull gloomy days, Sir, my spirits to raise, Sir,
I put on my lovely Cocked Hat.

Then think what importance it gives
To a man who is short, perhaps fat;
People don't mind his size, as they open their eyes
To stare at his war like Cocked Hat.

I have done, and I merely will add,
That unless they mind what they are at,
The British Constitution, that respected institution,
Will fall with the British Cocked Hat.

PIPE CLAY,
Lieutenant General.

MR. WILLIAM AI AM'S MODEL BOILER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR—It is a matter for regret that, in your notice of the various extraordinary things which Mr. Adams' boiler is guaranteed to accomplish in an hour, you omitted to refer to one which, it is hoped, will never require to be done, viz:—the *cooking* of the accounts of the various departments of the High Court! However, I very much doubt whether the boiler could be put in working order in these departments, as the rooms are always dark, and great care is taken to prevent any light or *solar rays* entering into them, much less being concentrated therein.

13th December. B. L.

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.—We would remind our readers that the annual examination of the children of this useful institution takes place at the School, Mahim, to-day at ½ past 4. Trains leave Church Gate Street Station at 2-36 and 3-36, Bombay time.

PROSECUTION BY THE S. P. CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The following persons were prosecuted yesterday at the instance of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals:—Shaik Sagoo, a bheestie, charged with working a bullock when in a bad condition, and having a number of sores over the body, was fined Rs. 6.—Shaik Manollo, a bheestie, charged with a similar offence, the animals being totally unfit for labour, was fined Rs. 6.—Gunnoo Mulloo, a cartman, for working his bullock in Gunpowder Road, the animal having an ulcer on its neck, was fined Rs. 3.—Trimbuck Kessowjee, a cartman, for working his bullock in Clare Road, the animal having a large tumour on its neck, was fined Rs. 3, and—Nagan Mullajee, a cartman, for working his bullock in Parell Road, the animal having an ulcer on its neck, was fined Rs. 3

SHOCKING DEATH BY DROWNING OF A CHILD EMPLOYED IN THE COORLA MILL.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Tuesday at Upper Mahim on view of the body of a Hindoo girl, named Salloo. Deceased was about 11 Years of age. The evidence adduced before the Coroner was that deceased and her brother, a mere lad, were on that morning at 4.30 o'clock in company proceeding to the Coorla Mill where they were employed, when deceased, who was walking about ten yards in front of her brother, went to one side because some dogs were barking at her. Suddenly the brother heard a splash and he stopped and found that deceased had fallen into a well. Information was given to the Police and by the means of drags the body was recovered. The following verdict was returned by the jury:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by her having been accidentally drowned in a well unprotected by a parapet wall. The well is in a dangerous state and a wall should be built around it immediately." It is worthy of remark that this child with her little brother had to walk a distance of about 5 miles every morning from Mahim to Coorla and return every night the same distance. Each time that long walk was taken in the dark and apparently the children were always alone.

THE TICKET FORGERY CASE.—The prisoners in the Railway Ticket Forgery Case were all acquitted by the jury on Tuesday. The Judge, Mr. Newnham, differed from the jury in his summing up, but we do not know whether the case is to be referred to the High Court or not.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE LATE ACCIDENTS ON THE RAILWAY.—We hear that the driver who brought the train into Kurjut on Monday night was about as much to blame as the signaller for the accident which occurred. The semphore signal did not give notice for the train to come in yet the driver drove the train into the station, although there is a standing order against his doing so. There was an inquiry into the case by the Railway Magistrate on Monday last, of which we have not yet learned the result.—*Id*

GRAIN PRICES AT POONA.—The following are the rates at which grain is sold in the bazaar. These rates are for first class grain:—

Rice	8	seers per rupee.
Wheat	8½	do
Bajri	10	do
Jowari	9	do
Dal	9½	do
Gram	11½	do
Ghee	1	do
Oil	2½	do
Cocoanut oil	2½	do
Sugar	2½	do
Chillies	4	do

—*Id.*

WILLARD AND HUDSON'S ENTERTAINMENT.

MESSRS. WILLARD AND HUDSON continue their agreeable and amusing performances at the Grant Road Theatre. The house is fairly attended on each occasion, and the audience always manifest their pleasure by applauding freely during the evening There will be another performance this evening.

DR. LYNN'S ENTERTAINMENT.

DR. LYNN gave his second performance in Bombay on Tuesday evening, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute. The large room was not half full; the gallery running round the room had several occupants, but the attendance was scanty throughout. Dr. Lynn performed the same tricks as on Saturday night at the Town Hall. He was as lively and as expert as usual, and his "spiritual" manifestations were done in the brightest gaslight but were much more astonishing and clever than similar performances by the Davenport Brothers. Dr. Lynn performs again this evening at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute.

ST. MARY'S INSTITUTION, MAZAGON.

THE annual distribution of prizes to the successful pupils who attained the highest number of marks at the annual examination in the different branches of their study, was held on Tuesday evening, the 12th instant, in the hall on the topmost floor of the institution, a fine building situated in Nesbit Lane, Mazagon. The hall was beautifully decorated with flags and foliage, and brightly illuminated for the occasion, and was crowded by the patents and guardians of the pupils and others who were invited to attend by Father Hafely, S. J., Superior of St. Mary's Institution.

The proceedings for the evening's entertainment commenced with the introduction overture to "Lodoiska," played by the full brass band of the institution, the boys of the school forming the band. Then followed a drama in three acts, called "The Maid of the Black Forest," in which twelve of the boys of the institution took part, and considering the youth of the *dramatis personæ*, each went through his portion remarkably well. The annual report of the institution for 1876 was read by Father Hafely. Then followed the distribution of prizes. At the conclusion of the distribution of the prizes the band struck up the National Anthem "God save the Queen," when the meeting dispersed with joyful acclamations for the pleasant evening's entertainment.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 12th Dec. 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected	29·982
Temperature of the Air	76·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·2
Dew Point	65·5
Relative humidity of Air	684
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	5·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	82·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)	71·0
General Direction of wind	NNE, NE, ENE, E, WNW NW, WW, N, NNE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	179.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for week ending 9th December, 1876.

Open, 430½ Miles.	Rs	a.	p.
Coaching	49,987	0	0
Merchandise	84,728	0	0
Others Receipts	616	0	0
Telegraph	540	0	0
Total Rs.	1,35,871	0	0

Corresponding week in November 1875. Open 430½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	50,236	0	0
Merchandise	82,406	0	0
Other Receipts	1,510	0	0
Telegraph	543	0	0
Total Rs.	1,34,695	0	0
Increase Rs.	1,176	0	0

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—The only brand bottled and guaranteed by the manufacturer himself. Möller's Cod Liver Oil has been invariably declared to be finer than any other oil at all International Exhibitions. In London 1862, Paris 1867, Vienna 1873, Moscow 1872, Naples 1871, Copenhagen 1872, Christiania 1871, &c. At Vienna 1873, the last International Exhibition, the special jury for judging Cod Liver Oil selected Möller's Cod Liver Oil from fifty-seven English and foreign brands, comprising all the better known, for the only prize of the highest order, the Medal for Progress, and as a further special mark of their high appreciation of its excellence above all others, they awarded the next highest prize, the Medal for Merit, to Peter Möller's method of preparing Cod Liver Oil, the regulations prohibiting two awards being given to one article. Sold by all chemists in capsuled half-pint and pint bottles. London depot, 231, Oxford-street, W. C. and in Bombay at the Godowns of Messrs. B. & A. Hormarjee, Elphinstone Circle.

THE SCHROTTKY—BLANEY DEFAMATION CASE.

THE summons issued recently against Dr. Thomas Blaney charging him with making and publishing imputations concerning Mr. Eugene C. Schrottky, intending to injure his reputation, came on for hearing yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Senior Magistrate. Mr. Fletcher (Messrs. Fletcher and Smith) prosecuted, and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for the defence.

Eugene Charles Schrottky, examined by Mr. Fletcher, said—Before I went to the University of Giessen, I studied for eight years at the Royal College of Leopeschutz in Germany (Silicia), and I hold a certificate from that College. (Certificate, in German, produced, and explained by Mr. Schrottky to be dated March 3rd 1875, and to show that he had studied at that College for eight years, certifying especially that his progress in Natural Philosophy and Physics was "most excellent." The certificate showed further that he (Mr. Schrottky) joined the College at Leopeschutz on the 25th September 1859 and left it on the 9th March 1867.) After I left that College, I went to the University of Giessen.

The Magistrate suggested that if Mr. Schrottky held a diploma of that University it would be sufficient to produce it.

Mr. Fletcher said the diploma was on its way out, and had not yet arrived.

The Plaintiff—It is not a diploma; it is a certificate.

The witness continued—I was registered at Giessen as a graduate in Chemistry and Natural Philosophy. I came to Bombay about 6½ years ago. When I came to Bombay I entered the service of Messrs. Rogers and Company, and I continued with them for two years as a manufacturing analytical chemist. When I left that firm, I obtained from Mr. Rogers, a certificate of competency. (Certificate put in and mar

now and then, as they would give them a box at the opera or a flounce of lace. But such men are not of the right kind. They are thrown away upon their wives, and can become nothing more than the male heads of second-rate houses, were in a large assembly only one or two real celebrities are found in where it is only by vehement assertions that the eminence of two-thirds of the company can be attested. The thorough Hunter must be both tolerant and hospitable. He must not grudge his old wine to the great Tomkins, who talks openly of loving small beer. He must offer his best Havannahs to the great Maulstick, who smokes a short clay. He must suppress his best story lest it should cap the poor one of a distinguished novelist. He may prefer archæological company or be bored by naturalists; he may have artists' manners, and think no explorer a gentleman; he may be interested himself in mathematics and think little of theology; but he must suppress all such leanings, be catholic in his religious views, ignorant of the rule of three, fully acquainted with the merits of Taddeo Gaddi, ready to rub noses with a tame Esquimaux, acquainted with the vertebral arrangements of the radiata, and ready to side alternately with Cromwell and Charles I. At the same time he must be able every now and then to repress his feelings of friendship for any particular guests, lest he should need to supersede him in favour of some greater man. A weeding-out process has continually to go on; the post of one season may not be the post of another; the Broad Church preacher may be eclipsed by one still less orthodox. The host must be ready to execute without hesitation his wife's commands, and to suppress without a thought his own private opinions.

To a man of this impartial character nothing is impossible. He will spend three precious afternoons at his club discussing fluxions with a philosopher, that on the fourth he may carry him captive to the boudoir of his wife. He will break the Sabbath week after week to bring home one day in triumph the artist who opens his studio only on Sunday. He belongs to half a dozen clubs, literary and political, and infests them all. He subscribes to all the learned societies, and can write an alphabet of letters like his own. He has sittings in six churches of different schools of Christianity, and attends besides a synagogue and a lecture hall. A hundred a year judiciously spent in subscribing to charitable funds makes him a member of many committees where he may meet with Ministers out of office, and even attain a bowing acquaintance with a duke and several baronets. The Zoological and Botanical Gardens are productive hunting grounds, and during archæological congresses in the country a stray grandee may be picked up at his own table. In fact, the wise husband will endeavour as early as possible to set up an interest in his wife's ambition, and to use all his pursuits as auxiliary to the grand pursuit of all. To such a wary Hunter the surliest lion falls a prey; the most savage old celebrity finds himself caught and caged for exhibition. Mr. Hunter knows that all men have their little weaknesses, and endeavours to find out what they are. The Radical essayist is hooked by an invitation to meet an earl. The German pianist cannot resist venison. The new B. A. is a flirt, and Miss Leo Hunter is beautiful. The great MacPherson cannot find good Scotch whisky in London; Mr. Leo Hunter has it from a private still in the Highlands. The interpreter of hieroglyphics sings sentimental songs, but only at the hunters' table pressed to do so. The eminent Calvinist from North America is caught by a quiet game of whist, the immortal poet by a pinch of snuff, the great moralist by the loan of a sovereign.

But it is during his autumn tour that Mr. Hunter is able to spread his nets with the greatest success. He stocks his travelling bag with useful articles—for who knows what may be wanted and by whom? What other tourists always forget he makes it his duty to remember. He knows the height of Mont Blanc to a decimal, the hour at which the train leaves Cologne, the distance from Rimini to Ravenna, the names of the last three Popes, and the current rate of exchange on London. His luncheon basket is filled with the latest pottings and pies. Young ladies, even those of the highest rank, may be seized with hunger in remote places. The most independent of M.P.'s may be induced to take a glass of Moselle. The offer of a sand wich may secure for the winter an acquaintance with a future Chancellor. And, if Mr. Hunter is wise, he has files of the *Times* and the weekly papers to meet him at all his stopping-places, however far they may be from the nearest newsman. He finds them invaluable aids in thawing reserve and softening British exclusiveness. When he reaches an hotel he scans the list of arrivals carefully, and if he hears any one name complain of the elevation of his appartment, finds out his name before he good-naturedly offers to change with him. It is, however, in the minor attentions that he excels. He has caught the historian with the timely loan of a button-hook, and the great Evangelical preacher with a light for his pipe. The dear duchess is overcome by the use of his dressing case as a footstool on the deck of a steamer, and the star of next season's opera is secured by the opportune offer of a big pin. He is invaluable on archæological excursions, where he knows everybody and who their grandmother was, and has always a carriage and pair in perpetual pay. He has an extra seat to offer the elderly antiquary who has forgotten his ticket, and perhaps entertains a lion unawares. But, in truth, the most accidental opportunity of making a valuable acquaintance can hardly be called an accident to him, since he has calculated on it or something like it. How patiently he bears the rudeness of some great Celtic scholar, how pleased he looks when the president turns his back on him, how willingly he lets the brilliant young wits make fun of him! He takes infinite trouble to attain an infinitesimal result, and has his reward when he presents his latest captive to his wife in the look of approbation which meets and responds to his own feelings of triumph. Such men are useful, no doubt. They sometimes bring unnoticed genius into the light, and occasionally help an unsuccessful artist or author; but such good deeds are done by chance or by mistake. Their true function is to spread reputations already made, and they may often enable the great men whom they alternately patronize and adulate to realize the eminence at which, by hard toil, they have at length arrived. But a "salon" founded in this way comes to nothing, and is not in the sense what is understood by the word. The great picture for next year's Academy would receive its due criticism, where the last new poem would be read in manuscript, where the sculptor would show his plaster models, and the novelist recite a story. Such a place would have to grow, not to be made. The conditions of success are perhaps unattainable. Our last dinner, which is transferring to the newly fashionable "breakfast" much of its importance, precludes the possibility of such meetings in the evening. A quiet pipe by the fireside of a snug library or studio offers attractions to the contemporary lion which he prefers to the brilliant excitement of any social gathering.

MAGIC IN PARIS.

[From the Correspondent of the "Yorkshire Post and Leeds Intelligence."]

PARIS, November 2.

THE Slade prosecution at Bow Street having transformed that usually occult science necromancy into a leading social topic, a few particulars concerning certain Parisian wizards may not be without interest to your readers. At the present moment the French spiritualistic world appears to be "out of town." Whether it has crossed the Channel to be present at the trial of Slade I cannot precisely say, but on calling the other day on some of the better known disciples of Allsin Kardec, and on one or two friends of Bagnet, the notorious spiritualistic photographer, who has not yet got out of his "trouble," I learn that "*ces messieurs*" were "*en voyage*," and accordingly had to fall back on another but scarcely less interesting class of necromancers, resolving to pay my first visit to Madame Auguste, whom I was informed was the leading "fortune teller" of the Faubourg St. Germain. Her abode is certainly situated in that aristocratic quarter of the Parisian capital, but in a narrow, damp, dirty street which I should think any *elegant* however curious as to her destiny would hesitate to traverse. Half way down this dingy thoroughfare, along which I dare say a dozen vehicles do not pass in the course of the year, is a small court, the concierge guarding which informs the visitor that "Madame Auguste lives at the end floor at the bottom of the court; the door on the left hand." You mount the narrow staircase, and on arriving at the second landing espy in the uncertain gloom a small card nailed to a door, and bearing in Gothic characters the "Madame Auguste," surmounted by an ace of clubs. You ring and a buxom and rather prepossessing servant girl makes her appearance. "Madame Auguste, if you please?" "Madame is our." Oh, "I know; but ask her just to step round." "But, monsieur. . . . ." "Well, here take this," and you deposit a couple of francs in the palm of the servant's hand. This effectually removes all scruples, the door is thrown wide open, and you are able to enter the sorcere's sanctuary. Madame Auguste was about to partake her mid-day meal when I rang, and this probably accounts for the rather frigid reception which she gave me first of all. The sausages and beans were, however, put on the kitchen stove to keep warm, and we then proceeded to business. I did not learn much from Madame Auguste, though she told me that "I was born under a happy star, but that I should experience some deceptions in life." She added that I should soon make journey to the South of France (as matters happened I had but recently returned from one), where I should meet some old friends whom I had not seen for many years. The lines on my hand did not inspire her with any further predictions, nor did the greasy pack of cards which she continually interrogated. The ice was, however, broken, and we got to talk in a familiar style. Madame Auguste eventually proposing that I should take an *abonnement* of 20 francs for twelve *seances*, which insidiously suggestion I succeeded, however, in eluding by remarking that I was precisely on the point of undertaking the journey which she had predicted. Conversing herself Madame Auguste informed me that in former days she had kept a "depilatory saloon" in the vicinity of the Palais Royal, but that *clientèle* had been gradually broken up, and circumstances had led her to embrace her present profession. As a souvenir of her former calling she had kept by her a small stock of "choice perfumery," which she retailed with a loss of 70 per cent, and I found it impossible to effect my departure without taking with me a few cakes of soap and one or two antique looking bottles of scent, which must have been prepared in the days of the "*incroyables*."

I was somewhat disappointed with my visit to Madame Auguste, but happily my second call proved more successful. Madame Auguste, I forgot to mention, is angular, dried up, yellow, and parchment featured; but Madame Lebas, to whose abode I next directed my footsteps, is portly, not to say corpulent, and her rubicund countenance is suggestive of the lineaments of a canon's housekeeper. I should take her to be some fifty years of age, and I may mention that she is a disciple of the notorious Mdlle. Lenormand. Of course I questioned her concerning that celebrated sorceress. "Ah, sir," exclaimed Madame Lebas "what a woman she was. Every word she spoke embodied a truth. 'You will be run over,' she would say. '*Vlan*, you got outside her door, you slipped on the curb of the pavement, and an omnibus drove over you' 'You will reach a high position' she would tell some one else, and on the following morning the *Moniteur* would announce his nomination as a *beau préfet*. Ah, sir! there was prophecy for you! Her *seances* cost ten francs an hour, and her apartment was always crowded with visitors. And yet when she died in 1853, at the advanced age of 77, and after having worked for more than sixty years, she only left her nephew, her only heir, a paltry sum of 20,000 francs (£800). Ah, what is the use of lighting the torch of truth every day and literally killing oneself for the sake of humanity! The ingratitude of the world is simply monstrous! And yet I have known a clever woman than Mademoiselle Lenormand—I speak of Madame Joseph, who used to excite the admiration of all Reims. Were you ever at Reims, *Monsieur ?*"

"No, madame."

"Ah, well, then you do not know the Grand Cafe Parisien. Now, when this cafe was being built, among the masons was a young fellow named Louis, in whom Madame Joseph took an interest. One morning she said to him, 'Louis, you must not go up on to the scaffolding to-day between twelve and two,' 'Why, Ma'am' he asked. 'Never mind, you do what I tell you.' Well, sir, his comrades began to joke him concerning his superstition. He climbed up, and just as he reached the summit the planks gave way and he fell to the ground. He was, of course, killed instantaneously."

"Having had such eminent professors as Mdlle. Lenormand and Madame Joseph," I remarked, "you must necessarily have a very important *clientele ?*"

"I refuse no one, sir; but I may say that I have received all the nobility and princes of Europe. You are an Englishman, and it may interest you to learn that some years ago I received his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales!"

"Indeed! Was that before or after his illness?"

"Before."

"Did you predict it to him?"

"No. I never like to cause people worry; and, besides, he appeared so very sensitive!" (*sic.*)

Continuing her conversation, Madame Lebas informed me that the Russians particularly favoured her with their confidence, and she showed me and authorised me to copy the following letter from a distinguished Russian statesman, whose name, however, I was on no account to print in full:—

Livadia (Crimea), October, 1876.

Dear Madame,—I have received your good letter, and I hasten to reply to it. Of the flames and the coal pans, I prefer the flame. The violet is my favourite flower. Were I decorating a drawing-room I should choose blue paper. Salmon is my favourite fish, and I am inordinately fond of partridges. Beef is my favourite meat. I prefer to mount rather than to descend. The city in which I should like to reside is Constantinople. My favourite salad is endive, and strawberries are my favourite fruits. I am fond of dogs and horses, and I sincerely pity the poor persecuted Christians of the Ottoman empire. On the other hand I detest both Turks and cats.—Receive, dear Madame, the assurance of my distinguished consideration, Prince Gort..... off.

This letter, for the authenticity of which Madame Lebas is fully prepared to vouch, is curious, as it gives you a complete list of the questions which she addresses to those who apply to her for supernatural information. Madame Lebas employs various kinds of cards in interrogating the future. First come the 'German cards,' 42 in pack. Then the 'Petit Etteilla," 44 in a pack. Next the "Cartes de Salons," which are 75 in number. Fourth in rank comes the "Tarot," comprising 78 cards, and subdivided into French Tarot, or one headed cards, and Italian Tarot, or two-headed cards. Finally come the American cards, 98 in number, and forming the largest pack that there is. I learnt from Madame Lebas that fortune-telling grounds were not much used now-a-days. They have gone quite out of fashion with the *bon monde*. Only cooks and nursery maids occasionally ask to have their future interpreted by means of this once favourite cabalistic commodity. Madame Lebas stated that the lines of the hands indicate events, but do not specify the epoch at which they will occur. This epoch may, however, be learnt, *a few pres*, by interrogating certain special packs of cards; still, to find out the precise day and hour it is necessary to consult the mirror. This latter operation is accomplished by emptying on to a looking glass, laid upon a table, some quick-silver, which forms certain signs or figures, of which the operator alone can interpret the sense. Madame Lebas gravely informed me that she had recently consulted the mirror for the eminent Russian diplomatist whom I mentioned above, and she led me to understand that the date he so particularly wanted to know was not unconnected with the Oriental difficulty. Judging from her mysterious remarks, I should surmise that the Prince was anxious to discover when the Turks would be finally turned out of Europe, and a Russian viceroy definitively installed at the Palace of Dolma-Batsche. It is a consolation to be able to report that Madame Lebas frankly admitted that the experiment had not proved quite so successful as the Prince had hoped it would.

Having bid Madame Lebas good afternoon, I turned my steps in the direction of the Arc de Triomphe, it being my intention to call on the famous wizard Robin, the greatest magician and alchemist of the French capital whom I found located in a handsome house in the vicinity of the Champs Elysées—where also, curious to say, reside a couple of ex-dignitaries of the Second Empire. The *concierge* escorts one upstairs to the second floor, where one's ring is answered by an antechamber, with a window of coloured glass, and hangings of heavy Persian drapery. A small mauresque lantern is suspended from the ceiling, and diffuses a soft and mellow light around. On the wall facing the window hangs a Venetian mirror, and above it supported on a bracket, is what at first sight appears to be a human head lying in a dish. A second glance shows one that the head in question—that of St. John the Baptist—is of plaster and cleverly coloured. Its aspect, however, is strikingly lugubrious, and might well impress somewhat faint-minded visitor. Monsieur Edmond already having a client in his studio, I am left for some few minutes in this ante-room, and have time to inspect a rather clever picture by Robin, representing Circe. Three quarto volumes lie on a table near the window, one of them being an early edition of Fenelon's "Télémaque," with engravings of the period; while the second—also illustrated with copper-plates—is the abbé de Marolle's, "Eneride," a book of the kind that is much running as Dubarry, La Vérité des Miracles Opères par l'Intercession du Diacre, Paris, et Autres Appelants Démontree contre M. l'Archeveque de Senz. 1727." All three are rare works, and at Techner's they would fetch a high price. I was glancing at some of the *estampes* of the Terror—"Marat" when a door opened, and Edmond ushered me into his study. This study does not require a long description. It is quite destitute of the sepulchral like *chic* of the waiting-room. On a table there is a sphere and a sand-glass: on the mantelpiece a stuffed vulture. The magician is said to be a man some forty-five years of age. I should judge that he is fully five feet eight in height. He is broad-shouldered and rather thick-necked, and there are just a few silver hairs in his long brown beard. There is something massive about his figure, his features are destitute of any prominently characteristic peculiarity, and his glance is wandering and undecided. He wears an inquisitor's cap of black velvet, and a long flowing *robe de chambre* of the same material. A large gold chain hangs round his neck, and a fine diamond sparkles on one of the fingers of his right hand. I conversed with him concerning numerous branches of the science of prediction—theomancy, that is to say, divination by oracles; psychomancy, or divination by ghosts; ornithomancy and cephlomancy, or divination by birds and fishes; together with the various systems of telling the future by precious stones, by writing in ashes, by the sun's rays, by numbers, by sacrificial fire, by drawing lots, by passages in books, by a balanced sieve, by wands and mice, by dropping melted wax into water, by meteors, by bones, dough, and currents; and had I remained long enough I have no doubt but that the seer would have favoured me with his views on every branch of the black art—necromancy and theurgy, thaumaturgy and witchcraft, shamanism and vampirism, mesmerism and clairvoyance, second sight and spirit rapping—and I should have been favoured with a series of incantations and exorcisms, and a sight of wondrous talismans and amulets which he said he possessed. Unfortunately, however, it was late, and I had not much time at my disposal; so that I departed without hearing him pronounce either "abracadabra" or "open sesame," and without seeing him make use of either philter or wand, or appeal either to Mumbo-Jumbo or the Pythian oracle. As regards cards, he said; "They are but secondary instruments, but they must not be disdained. When I handle mine it seems as though my fingers were passing over the keyboard of a piano, and according to inspiration I play either good or bad music." He told me that he was born in Burgundy, in a little village lying between Auxerre and Joigny, of which his father, who dealt in firewood, was mayor. About 1850 he came to Paris, where his *débuts* were very modest. He originally lived at Montmartre. He has never been married. He stated that he proceeded scientifically, and believed that he had discovered the secrets of the ancient Chaldeans. He operated, he said, "by fixing the manifestations of the Star Bid (?) On my questioning him concerning Mdlle. Lenormand, he remarked that she was an artiste, and in reference to Moreau, he believed him to have been a talented though a very vain magician. I next asked him what was, in his opinion, the dominant passion of man. "The love of women!" he replied. And the dominant passion of woman I observed. "The love of money!" Edmond rejoined. And I am afraid that this *spirituel* answer is only too correct.

In closing this account of the black art, as it thrives to-day in Paris, I may mention that there are also numerous herbalists who deal in magic plants and herbs which there are women, and even men, foolish enough to buy. A mandrake gathered at midnight on the day of a full moon is worth 50 francs, or £2; a leaf of agedarach, over which the great cabalistic formula of Salomon has been pronounced on the last Saturday in the month, fetches £4; and a packet of moss, boiled with toads and dead men's bones, is disposed of for the same sum as the mandrake. The latter is in great favour with the more superstitious members of the *demi-monde*, who dip the plant into the coffee of the individuals whose affection they desire to win. The boiled moss is said to inspire people with the desire to travel, and more than one individual whom the lady of his heart has desired to get rid off, that she may encourage some favoured rival in his absence, has partaken of tea in which this moss has been previously soaked. You may see of a morning to the market in the Rue de la Poterie, and you will see large quantities of so-called magic herbs exchange hands. Strange to say, the police do not appear to interfere very much—if at all—in this absurd and immoral traffic.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers, London, have the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for purity, strength, flavour—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, Luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. For favourable opinions *vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

TAYLOR BROTHERS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor Brothers under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE AND COCOA AND MILK are made in one minute without toiling.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' Chocolate Cream, Chocolate Cream Tablets, Chocolate Drops and Maravilla Chocolate are highly delicious and wholesome.—Packed in a superior and elegant manner.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' MUSTARD.—The "Challenge" Brand (double sup rfine quality) is celebrated for its pungency and purity of flavour. Steam Mills, Brick Land London, Export, Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THISDAY, THURSDAY, the 14th inst., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

7 cases Turkey red Garments,
10 " Do. Cambric.
5 bales Grey Shirtings.
" Grey Domestic.
1 " Turkey red Twist.
5 " Grey Drills.

On account of Allibhoy Abdoolcurim and Co.—

B. C. 324-28—4 bales printing papers 32 lbs., ex British Monarch.

B. C. & Co. 1-15—1 bale printing papers 40 lbs., ex Alnwick Castle.

Do. 16-45—10 do. do. 37 lbs. do.

On account of Messrs. N. Narrainswamy Pillay Sons and Co. of Trichinopoli—

About 5,000 Cigars.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 14th December 1876.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms:—

10 bales grey shirtings, 7 lbs.
10 " " drills 15 do.
5 cases printed muslins.
1 " colors' lappets.
10 " T red garments, 28 yds.
7 " white shirtings.
1 " Enamelled hides.

SALE OF FIRE BRICKS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Victoria Bunder, Colaba,

About 30,597 fire bricks of the following descriptions—square, sidewedge or arch, end wedge, small crown, split, soap, jams, crown soap, circle, and flue.

SALE OF SILVERWARE.

Under instructions from the Administrator General Messrs. Crawford & Co., will sell by auction at their rooms on MONDAY the 18th instant at 3 P.M., the undermentioned silverware belonging to the estate of the late Alexander Thomson, Esq., v.z.

1 Set tea and coffee service containing 1 teapot, 1 coffee pot, 1 cream jug and 1 sugar basin.

1 Epergne, 1 claret jug, 1 large snuffbox, 1 roundwaiter, 1 butter cooler, 1 pair decanter stands, 1 set thread pattern spoons and forks contain ng 12 table, 12 dessert, 2 salt, and 1 gravy-spoon and 12 table and 6 dessert forks and 1 lot beads, and bracelets now on view.

SALE OF IRON SAFES, PLATEDWARE AND FANCY GOODS.

On MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, an invoice of platedware, and fancy goods, just landed ex Guinevere, consistsmar of toilet sets, 2 and 24 inch iron padlocks, sets of 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, and 20 blue wore wove gauze dish-covers, 24, 32 and 34 inch safes case for toy-pistols, gilt shirt-studs, and solitaires, imitation meerschaum pipes, ornamental pads, egg cups, papier mache, pearl, inlaid tables, Japanned tea-trays, men's white linen shirts, steel key-rings, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 15 inch cash boxes, electro silver plated cruet-stands, tea nets, teatrays, spoon warmers, biscuit boxes, cake basket, sardine boxes, butter coolers, claret jugs, toast racks, table and dessert spoons and forks, ogy, salt and mustard spoons, sets of table and dessert knives and forks in mahogany case, ladies umbrellas, steel needles and spectacles, brass padlocks, watchglasses, leather purses, opera and field glasses, gilt rings, bronzed candle sticks, toy pistols, &c.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 14th December 1876.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

A GRAND-AUCTION SALE of Fancy GOODS, adapted for Christmas and New Year's Presents and Gifts,

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 15th instant at 1 P.M. Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. are instructed from their constituents to sell by Public Auction, without reserve, at their rooms (old shop) No. 31, Apollo Street, a miscellaneous consignment of fancy goods in great varieties, consisting as follows:—

Ladies' companions, money purses, cigar boxes, note books, walking sticks, riding and dog whips, ladies' bags, photo albums and frames, travelling bags, writing desks, ink stands, watch stands, cigar urns, fans, Noah arks, puzzles, pen boxes, very rich tea sets [&c.

A large collection of fancy folding states [not common], richly decorated with gilt, and pictures in frames with pencils attached to them.

Also, a splendid collection of pearl necklaces and bracelets, very richly made.

The property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of a remaining portion of Japanese Lacquered ware, fancy goods, curiosities, &c., &c.

Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms (old shop) No. 31, Apollo Street, the 16th instant at 1 P.M., at the room No. 40, Meadow Street, the remaining collection of Japanese lacquered ware, fancy goods, &c.

Such as ladies' work boxes, fancy boxes, flower and glove boxes, tea caddy, cigar stands and boxes, se s of boxes, and other boxes in immense varieties and fashions, teapoys, folding screens, gilt gilt, lip and small cabinets, plates and saucers, trays in great varieties, and other goods and curiosity, &c., of a description in endless varieties.

The property will be on view from TO-MORROW.

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

5, Hummum Street.

LANTERNS! LANTERNS!! LANTERNS!!!

AUCTION SALE of a nice batch of the first class Japanese lanterns especially adapted for making lights on the occasion for the Queen's Proclamation of taking the title of Empress of India.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., at 2 P.M., at the room No. 40, Meadow Street, a large assortments of Japanese lanterns in variatties.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 14th December 1876.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

NOTICE.

The SALE of LANDED PROPERTY, which was to take place THIS DAY is POSTPONED till February next.

LOT No. 2.

And also by order of Sir Charles Forbes and Co., with the consent of Manockjee Muncherjee in whose name the said property stands registered.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of December at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, All that piece or parcel of Government land, with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate and being at and abutting on the east side of Chogaree Mahalla in the Registration subdistrict of Bhoolesh wur, in the city of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1-7 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. and by the Collector of land Revenue under No. 37, and bounded on the east by a chawl belonging to Shet Purshotum Lalljee, facing Bhendy Bazar Street, on the west by Gungabai, widow of Edmon, on the north by the Musjid called Ghogaree Musjid, standing in the name of Pall Oomer Cassum, the manager thereof, and on the south by the house of Mahomed Ebrahim and which said premises have been for many years past, and now are in the occupation of Shoor Meya, Sona Mahomed Ebrahim bin Sona Meya and Packer Mahomed Lindsy and others as tenants of the said premises.

For further particulars and conditions of sale of said several properties apply to Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, or to Messrs. RIMINGTON, HORE and LANGLEY, Solicitors for the mortgagees, 26, Apollo Street, Bombay.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., have received instructions from the President Committee of adjustment to sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY the 16th December, the effect of the late Surgeon Major Reed, 3rd Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent.

AUCTION SALE OF PRICE & Co.'s SUPERIOR PERFUMERY, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, an invoice of Price's celebrated perfumery consisting of bandolines, lip salve, nervine for the tooth-ache, cold cream, Alexandria clearcy touch paste, pestachio nut oil, marking ink, gelantine, fly papers, mesmerism pipes, bears grease, spirits of harlahem, hair oil, Price, Goswell's and Johnstone's old brown Windsor, glycerine and honey soaps, marrow oil, Dr. Wynn's tooth powder, brilliantine, castor oil pomade, violet powder, marrow, Lisbon orange, wood toothpicks, violet powder, Langdales carbolic dog soap, diamond cement, smelling salts, Macassar and golden oil, Price's naval, military, and junior bar soap, Rowland's balm of Columbia, best black combs, hair pins, camomile and zinger, assorted colour feather brushes, round fans, Delcroix's powder subtile, large sponge, hair brushes of various sizes, black and round glass cut balls, glass inkstands, pyramid thermometers, photograph paper weights with coloured pictures, silver mounted bottles, handsome Paris toilet boxes, highly scented nursery powder, balsam of Copaiba, gold beater's skin, best plated and gilt drinking basins and cups, sweet spirits of nitre, camphorated water and camphor, treble distilled lavender, old English lavender, toilet vinegar, vegetable extract, essence of geranium, lemon, vanilla, almonds, orange, celery and rattifor, eau de cologne, essence jockey club, rondelitias, and bouquet, peppermint, Turkey rhubarb and perfumery of various kinds.

At 1 P.M.

An English built office brougham.
An Australian mare and set of harness.
A bay pony with saddle and bridle complete.

AUCTION SALE OF SWEDISH IRON.

On TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Carnac Bunder, on account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Mr. Dyall Mathoora—

Ex S. S. Suez.

About 101 tons of a very superior assortment Swedish Iron.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and richly open carved blackwood household furniture, silver plate, and porcelainware, a Cottage Piano (if not previously disposed of) a handsome English built miniature brougham with bay horse and harness, fine collection of choice and rare plants in pots and tubs, &c., at Middle Colaba.

On FRIDAY the 29th instant at 1 P. M. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, brougham, horse and harness, &c., the property of A. B. Heald, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

N.B.—The plants will be sold on FRIDAY the 29th December at 7 A. M.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

A lot of American rattan matting and door rugs of various sizes.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 14th December 1876.

CAUTION.—It having been brought to my knowledge that one COWASJEE RUTTONJEE, who was formerly in my employ as a Salesman, and who now keeps a Stall in the Crawford Market under the name of B. PEIRO-SHAW & Co., exhibits certain paper bags bearing MY NAME and TRADE MARK, in order to deceive the public and injure my Trade. I hereby give Notice, therefore, that the said Cowasjee Ruttonjee was summarily dismissed from my employ some months since, and that I am not in any way connected with the said Cowasjee Ruttonjee or responsible for any goods sold by him.

Pearse goods are sold at my STALL only, near the entrance to the Market, facing Shaik Abdool Rahimon Street, in Bags bearing my Trade Mark.

JAMES PEARSE.

Bombay, 30th August 1876.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.
BAPOORUW RUGOONATH NAGPOREKER'S
PURE VEGETABLE TONIC PILLS.

(Do not dissolve if boiled in milk or water for many days according to size).

THESE Pills are free from all mineral poisons or injurious substances, as analysed by Mr. E. SCHMOTZKY, exert a most beneficial and wonderful influence on the human frame. They purify and produce Blood, increase Strength, promote Digestion, excite Appetite, and in a short time speedily restore Health and Vigour. They are also a powerful remedy against Dyspepsia, Paralysis, Rheumatism, Weakness of Joints, Spitting of Blood, Consumption, General Debility, Female Complaints, and Diseases of Children, &c., &c., as detailed in Handbills. Thousands have obtained relief from their use, and many Europeans and Natives have given flattering Testimonials. The Pills and Handbills giving full particulars can be had at Messrs. FERNANDES, & Co., 9, Meadow Street at the Depot, No 34, Kalbadevie Road and as Dr. R. Hudson's Dispensary, Grant Road.

THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF STORES.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of STORES to the Mill of the abovenamed Company are hereby invited and will be received on or before THURSDAY, the 14th instant, till 4 P.M., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Church Street.

Full particulars of the St res required and of the conditions on which they will have to be supplied, may be learnt on application to the Undersigned after the 6th instant.

The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE,
Bombay, 2nd December 1876. Secretary.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON,
AND
MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.

Terms for Deposits at 7 and 14 days' notice and at 3, 6, and 12 months certain may be obtained on application to the Bank.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.

A. RENAUD, Manager.

14, Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£80,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, DIVIDENDS and PENSIONS collected; and every other prescription of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 10th April 1875.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

FOR SALE, a self-driving BASKET CARRIAGE by LEMON and Crowdon, with Shafts, Pole, Patent Hood, Lamps, etc., the whole in good condition; a pair of small Ponies, fast; a new double Harness. Price of the whole Turn-out, Rs. 750. Apply to P. BYRAMJEE, Esq., House Agent, Meadow Street.

PRIZE BOOKS.

MESSRS. ATMARAM SAGOON & Co. beg most respectfully to inform the Public that they have just received from England, a SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of PRIZE BOOKS.

ATMARAM SAGOON & Co,
Dec. 4, 1876. Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

MUSIC.—MR. J. A. CUNHA'S STRING and BRASS BAND can be obtained on the shortest notice for Balls, Parties and Soirées.

Quadrilles arranged for accompaniment on the Piano with the Violin can also be provided.

Tuition given on the Violin and any Musical Instrument, Piano-tuning, etc., etc.

All applications made personally, or by letter, to Mr. J. A. CUNHA at No. 11, Kalbadevie Road, above Mr. Furtado's Catholic Library.

DIOCESAN HIGH SCHOOL,
DOVE LANE, BYCULLA.

VISITOR.—THE RIGHT REVEREND THE LORD BISHOP OF BOMBAY.

THE COMMITTEE have much pleasure in announcing that the SCHOOL is now in THOROUGH WORKING ORDER, under the care of Mr. and Mrs. A. CLARKE HOUSTON, late Principal of the Poona High School, and broken to single harness, Rs. 1,000

JUST RECEIVED, a fresh supply of best real MOCHA COFFEE. SILICATE CARBON FILTERS of assorted patterns and sizes.

POCKET FILTERS.

Sets of double, single and 4-in-hand harnesses.

Handsome Clutch work Silver Tea Sets, Muffineers, Salvers, &c.

All information given regarding buying and selling.

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

5, Hummum Street.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING

For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.
WM. NICOL & Co.

AT these works we execute all kinds of Iron Work.

METAL MART.

We have always in Stock CLAYTON and SHUTTLEWORTH'S PORTABLE ENGINES, GWYNNE'S CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS, WATER LIFTS, LIFT and FORCE PUMPS, FIRE ENGINES, and all kinds of Engineers' and Contractors' TOOLS and PLANT.

BULL'S PATENTS.

BULL'S PATENT BRICK KILN FOR COAL saves 200 Maunds Coal per lakh.

BULL'S PATENT BRICK KILN WORKED with PATENT DAMPER saves 2 000 cubic feet wood per lakh.

BULL'S PATENT DREDGERS, the most Economical Instrument out for Well Sinking and Cleaning.

BULL'S PATENT FIXED CLAY CUTTERS, take well through the hardest clay.

BULL'S PATENT PERMANENT WAY, Simple, Economical and strong.

BULL'S PATENT BRICK BARRELS for underground drains, cost less than half as much as drain pipes.